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poor attendance at country churches, lack of social life, lack of beautification of farm homes and the need of more money. Ways and means of meeting these problems were considered.

STUDY 4-H CLUB VALUES.

A study of community and personal values of 4-H club work in West Virginia will be conducted by E. T. Harris of West Virginia University. Information will be obtained by the questionnaire and the survey method from approximately a third of the 783 4-H clubs throughout the state. Case studies will be made of a select number of former club members to "determine from their social behavior the influence of 4-H clubs." The study is cooperative between West Virginia University and the Division of Farm Population and Rural Life, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

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FARM POPULATION AND RURAL LIFE ACTIVITIES

MAR 3 1928

A REVIEW OF CURRENT RESEARCH AND OTHER RELATED PROJECTS OF THE DIVISION OF FARM
POPULATION AND RURAL LIFE AND INSTITUTIONS AND AGENCIES COOPERATING

ISSUED QUARTERLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS,
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

March 1, 1928

Vol. II, No. 1

WASHINGTON MEETING OF RURAL SOCIOLOGY SECTION OF
AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

"Progress of ideas" appeared to be the consensus of opinion of research workers, teachers and extension workers who attended the annual meeting of the Rural Sociology Section of the American Sociological Society held in Washington, D. C., December 27 - 30, 1927. Special features of the meeting included a merging of interests with the general sociologists on the one hand and a "tie-in" with the programs of the farm economists on the other hand.

The merging of interests with the general sociologists was evident at two sessions of the conference in particular; (1) the program of the Division on Social Research and (2) the program of the Division on Social Psychology. On the former program, four of the eight ten-minute reports on research projects underway in sociology were presented by research workers in the rural field. These were "Application of Statistical Method to the Study of Wealth and Welfare of Farm Families" by J. A. Dickey, University of Arkansas; "Application of the Case-History Method to the Study of the Wealth and Welfare of Farm Families", by George H. Vontungeln, Iowa State College; "Special Interest Groups in Rural Society", by J. H. Kolb, University of Wisconsin, and "Principles of Expenditure of Farm Incomes", by C. C. Zimmerman, University of Minnesota.

One of the three papers read before the Division on Social Psychology was "The Relation of the Farmer to Rural and Urban Groups", by Dwight Sanderson, Cornell University. In this paper the need for further "Socialization" of the individual was stressed. "If satisfactory rural civilization is to exist he (the farmer) must be brought to participate voluntarily and intelligently in more associations than in the past. If he remains isolated he is a drag on the standard of life of the whole community. This means that much more active effort must be made by all agencies toward the socialization of the individual. It also means that the more successful farmers will have to give more time to the leadership of group activities than in the past. Only the farmer who is economically successful can afford to give much time to group leadership", stated Mr. Sanderson.

Mr. Sanderson's paper was discussed by John M. Gillette, University of North Dakota, and (on the following day) by Eben Mumford, Michigan State College who challenged the statement that "only the farmer who is economically successful can afford to give much time to group leadership". On the contrary he said, "such evidence as is now available from surveys that have been made indicates that farmers are economically successful because of their group contacts, primary and secondary, and particularly because of their participation in group life. Moreover much of this participation upon which their success is based takes place early in life and before they engage in economic activities".

The "tie-in" with the farm economists was in the nature of a joint luncheon program on "Population, Food Supply and American Agriculture". The honor of presenting the main paper to more than 150 attendants at this program went to O. E. Baker, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture who portrayed graphically the pertinent facts for the principal countries, including China, Japan, India, Great Britain and the United States especially. Mr. Baker's paper which was outstanding was ably discussed by P. K. Whelpton, Scripps Foundation, Miami University, G. F. Warren, Cornell University, H. C. Taylor, Institute of Land Economics, Northwestern University and Leon E. Truesdell, U. S. Bureau of the Census.

The three separate meeting periods of the Rural Sociology Section were devoted respectively to research, teaching and extension in rural sociology. The program on research was marked by three papers of unusual interest and merit. The first of these by C. J. Galpin, U. S. Department of Agriculture, told of the organization and the personnel of the Subcommittee on Agriculture of the Social Science Research Council. Following this, the paper by J. H. Kolb, University of Wisconsin, covered the scope, methodology and personnel in rural social research for the year 1926-1927 as determined from a survey conducted by the Subcommittee on Agriculture. Finally, the paper by Eben Mumford, Michigan State College, outlined the "Next Steps in Rural Social Research". Discussion of these three papers by Wilson Gee, University of Virginia, and E. L. Morgan, University of Missouri, was followed by a spirited discussion from the floor.

The session on teaching of rural sociology opened with a presentation of "The Status of Rural Sociology in Colleges and Universities", by C. R. Hoffer, Michigan State College. Mr. Hoffer gave the summarized results of a recent study made by the Michigan State College and the Division of Farm Population and Rural Life, U. S. Department of Agriculture, cooperating. The 126 institutions replying to questionnaires sent out, showed practically 7,000 students taking courses in rural sociology during the past regular college year.

C. C. Zimmerman, University of Minnesota, contributed much to the success of the meeting through his paper "A Partial Analysis of the Content of Text-Books in Rural Sociology". Mr. Zimmerman's paper, challenging some of the so-called theories characterizing the principal texts, drew interesting replies from several of the authors who were present. The paper was ably discussed by Fred R. Yoder, Washington State College, and C. E. Lively, Ohio State University.

The program of the extension session centered around a scholarly paper "Extension Needs in the Field of Rural Social Organization" by H. C. Ramsower, director of Agricultural Extension Service, Ohio State University. Informal discussion by Mary Eva Duthie, Cornell University, and B. L. Hummel stimulated a vigorous and well-directed discussion from the floor. Presentation of the report of the subcommittee on extension headed by W. H. Stacy, Iowa State College, completed the program on extension.

The business session of the Rural Sociology Section was unique in that resolutions calling for a discussion of the training necessary for research work in rural sociology and a continuation of the discussion of text books and methods of teaching as special features of next year's program was adopted. Other resolutions expressed appreciation of the service of the Division of Farm Population and Rural Life, U. S. Department of Agriculture, in the issuance and distribution of "Farm Population and Rural Life Activities" and asked that a member of the Division of Farm Population and Rural Life be made an ex-officio member of the Steering Committee to facilitate in editing "Activities".

Eben Mumford, Michigan State College, Chairman, W. A. Anderson, North Carolina State College, and J. O. Rankin, University of Nebraska, are regular members of the newly elected Steering Committee. Appointments are being made by the Steering Committee to the sub-committees on research, teaching, extension and population and announcements of the personnel of these sub-committees will appear in the next issue of "Activities".

Programs of other sections of the American Sociological Society, including sections of the family, the community, the sociology of religion and sociology and social work, were of interest to many of the rural sociologists. The general program and the business session of the Society drew a large attendance from the rural group. John M. Gillette, University of North Dakota, one of the leading rural sociologists, was elected as president of the American Sociological Society for the ensuing year. Frank H. Hankins, Smith College, and Luther L. Bernard, Tulane University, were elected first and second vice-president respectively, and E. H. Sutherland, University of Minnesota, Stuart A. Queen, University of Kansas, Mrs. W. F. Dummer, Chicago, Thomas D. Eliot, Northwestern University, Ellsworth Faris, University of Chicago, and Herbert A. Miller, Ohio State University, were elected as members of the executive committee of the Society.

According to the report of E. W. Burgess, Secretary-Treasurer, the 1927 meeting was one of the largest attended and most successful meetings of the Society. Over 500 registrants were in attendance, less than 100 of whom reside in or near the vicinity of Washington.

While the place of the 1928 meeting has not been decided it is probable that the topic will be "The Rural Community", a topic of especial interest to all rural sociologists.

MICHIGAN COUNTRY LIFE ASSOCIATION CONFERENCE.

The Michigan Country Life Association held its annual conference at the Michigan State College, East Lansing, January 30 - February 1. Discussion centered on "Rural-Urban Relations", the theme of the next annual meeting of the American Country Life Association, convening June 19-26 at the University of Illinois.

The Michigan Association is the first definitely organized state association affiliated with the American Country Life Association and is an attempt to coordinate the efforts of the various organizations concerned with the improvement of agriculture and rural life in the state. Already several important state organizations have joined the movement.

The annual conference reports an average daily attendance of over 100. An outstanding part of the program was a luncheon sponsored in cooperation with the Inter Club Council and the Chamber of Commerce of Lansing. Twenty-four state and local organizations were represented. Nat T. Frame, Executive Secretary of the American Country Life Association, spoke on the need of a development of regional and area consciousness in the planning of economic and cultural life. "Not only must we have national and state policies, but local communities, particularly in relation to the larger units of urban and metropolitan areas, should more consciously plan and distribute their resources and production. This in short involves regional, area, or larger community planning. In such a program rural and urban groups need to work together and recognize their mutual interests", he said.

The Conference recognized the problems and conflicts of rural-urban relations. An attempt was therefore made to describe and discover concrete examples of city, town, and open country cooperation. Practical and tested demonstrations of solutions of rural-urban problems could serve as models and suggestions for other communities, as well as furnish a more secure basis for discussion and the discovery of principles.

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HOLD COUNTRY LIFE DINNER.

A dinner celebrating the twentieth anniversary of the appointment of the Roosevelt Country Life Commission was held under the auspices of Columbia University and the American Country Life Association at the International House, New York City, February 23. Addresses were given by Arthur Capper, U. S. Senator from Kansas, Kenyon L. Butterfield, President of Michigan State College, Ernest W. Burnham, Western State Teachers College of Michigan, and Henry Israel, former executive secretary of the American Country Life Association. Liberty Hyde Bailey, Chairman of the Country Life Commission and Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., were guests of honor. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, presided.

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FARM BUSINESS, FAMILY LIVING AND LAND UTILIZATION DISCUSSED.

An informal conference pertaining to combined farm business and family living studies and land utilization studies was held December 30 in Washington. This meeting was originally called to give workers in the Divisions of Farm Population and Rural Life, Farm Management and Costs, Land Economics and U. S. Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, and workers at the state experiment stations an opportunity to discuss together the problems of marginal land and marginal farmers. Because of general interest in the subject, it was decided to throw the conference open to sociologists and economists who were in Washington in attendance at the annual meetings. About sixty attended, L. C. Gray, of the Division of Land Economics, presided.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics is cooperating with the Ohio State Experiment Station in the study of certain farming areas in the hill section of Ohio characterized by extremely low incomes. The Bureau is also cooperating with State experiment stations and the U. S. Forest Service in studies having to do with rural regional planning. Such studies are now in progress in West Virginia and Pennsylvania.

E. L. Kirkpatrick, of the Division of Farm Population and Rural Life, and H. W. Hawthorne, of the Division of Farm Management and Costs, reported on the Ohio study. Professor Paul A. Eke, of West Virginia University, and Millard Peck, of the Division of Land Economics, presented a report on the aims and methods of the West Virginia study.

Among those present who participated in the discussions were: H. R. Tolley, Division of Farm Management and Costs; W. N. Sparhawk, U. S. Forest Service; J. I. Falconer and C. R. Arnold of Ohio University; Miss Harlean James, American Civic Association and Federated Societies on Planning and Parks; G. F. Warren, Cornell University; George S. Wehrwein, Northwestern University; G. W. Forster, North Carolina State College; Fred W. Morrison, North Carolina State Tax Commission; M. R. Benedict, South Dakota State College.

Others present included: James Ford, Harvard University; W. E. Grimes, Kansas State Agricultural College; Seiichi Tobata, Tokio Imperial University; J. J. Vernon, Virginia Polytechnic Institute; Charles L. Stewart, University of Illinois; John R. Fain, Georgia State College of Agriculture; W. D. Nicholls, University of Kentucky; C. I. Hendrickson, Connecticut Agricultural College; R. E. Marsh, U. S. Forest Service; O. E. Baker, Bureau of Agricultural Economics; and Wade DeVries, Michigan State Department of Conservation.

AMERICAN COUNTRY LIFE ASSOCIATION CONFERENCE TO BE HELD AT URBANA.

The eleventh national country life conference will be held at the University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois, June 19-21, 1928. The topic, as announced in Rural America for January, 1928, will be "Rural-Urban Relations". We have been informed that Kiwanis International, which has as one of its chief purposes the bettering of relations between city and country, will compile a book of source material upon this topic. The "Survey Graphic" has agreed to devote a number to this topic in time for the meeting. In New York City a seminar on "rural-urban problems", in which over 80 people are interested, is meeting monthly. A syllabus prepared for student use, which will be found useful by other groups, is available in mimeographed form from the American Country Life Association office at 10 cents per copy, as announced in the last issue of "Activities".

Plans for the preparation of the syllabus center around five specific questions each of which has several subquestions or divisions. These five questions are: "Are there fundamental differences between urbanism and ruralism? Should the major social institutions center in the town or open country? Is the farm family being destroyed by town influences? Are the business interests of city and country inevitably opposed? Must a community include both urban and rural?"

Frank Jeter, president of the Kiwanis International Committee on Agriculture, will write the introductory chapter for the syllabus which should be much in demand both before and after the conference. Copies of the book may be obtained from the American Country Life Association, Room 1849 Grand Central Terminal, New York City, at \$1.00 each.

Nat T. Frame, executive secretary of the Association, who presented the tentative conference program to rural life workers in Washington for criticisms and suggestions recently, reports maximum interest among other groups of workers in New York, East Lansing, Chicago and Urbana in the conference plans and arrangements.

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CATHOLIC RURAL LIFE CONFERENCE.

St. Benedict's College, Atchison, Kansas, has been chosen as the place of the 6th Annual Catholic Rural Life Conference which will convene September 25-26-27, 1928. The farmers' economic welfare and Catholic rural education are the two main issues around which the discussion will be centered. A. J. Luckey, Manhattan, Kansas, president of the Catholic Rural Life Conference, is chairman of the committee in charge of the meeting and outstanding speakers are being scheduled on the program.

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BRITISH AUTHORITY TO LECTURE AT CORNELL.

A. W. Ashby, head of the Department of Agricultural Economics at the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, will give two courses in the Summer School at the New York State College of Agriculture, Cornell University, one on Modern History of British Agriculture 1760 - 1927, and the other on Types of Farming in Great Britain. Though primarily an economist Professor Ashby is probably the best authority on Rural Sociology in Great Britain.

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SCHOOLS FOR GRANGE LECTURERS AND JUVENILE ORGANIZATION LEADERS.

The Department of Rural Social Organization, New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University, will hold its second school for grange lecturers April 9 - 14 and will also hold a one week's school for leaders of juvenile organizations May 7 - 12.

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FAMILY LIVING ON SUCCESSFUL FARMS.

"Family Living on Successful Minnesota Farms", Bul. 240, Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station, by John D. Black and C. C. Zimmerman, has much of interest for those concerned about the farmer's standard of living. The bulletin deals with the 65 families considered the most successful of 694 families included in a larger study. Purpose of the bulletin is well stated by the authors as follows:

"On the whole, there is the impression that farmers generally are at a disadvantage with other groups, economically speaking, and that therefore there is less opportunity for a high quality of living if farming is to be engaged in than if some other occupation is to be followed. In the face of a situation of this kind, many young people are making up their minds definitely whether they wish to make farming their mode of life or to take up city occupations. Which path shall they choose? The authors of this bulletin can not answer because it is a question which each person, with the assistance of parents and friends, must decide. It is a highly personal question, involving in large degree the aptitudes and inclinations of the individual. In coming to a decision, however, one is entitled to the best information obtainable as to what may reasonably be expected from farm life. The question should be viewed deliberately, with the mind freed of all the false notions and emotional biases that have grown up during the period of great distress which covers the last six years and which farm people have been and still are, in part, experiencing. It is comparatively easy to think that one knows very well what farm life is like, especially if he is living on the farm. But what one knows most about or knows best is life on the home farm, and during the last five years. It is necessary to get a larger view than this, taking in many farms and many other occupations, and looking further into the future for the relative prosperity of the various occupations maintained."

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REPORT OF CONFERENCE ON THE FAMILY.

The December 1927 issue of "The Family" is given to a report of the conference on the family, held at Buffalo in October. Papers appearing in the issue as given at the conference include "The Changing Basis of Family Support and Expenditure", by Paul H. Douglas, "Spiritual Factors in Family Life", by B. S. Winchester, and the "Concern of the Community with Marriage", by Mary E. Richmond. This issue of the magazine should have something of interest to those who are planning studies of family life on the farm or in the village.

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STUDY SOCIOLOGY OF RURAL FAMILY.

Robert G. Foster is on leave of absence from his position in Cooperative Extension Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture where he has been field agent for boys and girls club work in the Eastern States, and has been appointed to an assistantship in the Department of Rural Social Organization, New York State College of Agriculture, Cornell University. He is making a study of the Sociology of the Rural Family.

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COMMITTEE RECOMMENDS THREE-FOLD CLASSIFICATION OF CITY,
VILLAGE AND FARM POPULATION.

The sub-committee on Population appointed by the Steering Committee of the Rural Sociology Section of the American Sociological Society early in 1927 made the following recommendations at the annual meeting held in Washington, December 28-30, 1927, which were unanimously adopted:

1. That the resolutions adopted last year by the Section on Rural Sociology of the American Sociological Society be reaffirmed.
2. That in preparing the 1930 Census emphasis be placed on securing and analyzing farm population data which, in the opinion of this group, are as valuable as any body of information secured by the Federal Census.
3. That a three-fold classification of city, village and farm population such as that used by Mr. Leon Truesdell in his Monograph on Farm Population be employed generally throughout the population volumes of the 1930 Census.
4. That as soon as possible the data from birth and death certificates be tabulated in such a way that the division between rural and urban be drawn at the population limit of 2,500 and not as at present at 10,000.

Resolutions referred to as having been adopted last year by the Section on Rural Sociology include the following:

1. That the Census Bureau for 1930 be induced to tabulate the farm population by counties according to sex, nationality and age, the age groupings being, under 5 years, 5 to 9, 10 to 14, 15 to 19, 20 to 44, and 45 and over as is done for cities of ten thousand and above.

2. That tabulation be made for the population by counties as requested for the farm population in 1.

3. That the question regarding the number of children born to a woman and the number still living be restored to the census of 1930, as it was in the schedules of 1890, 1900 and 1910.

4. That effort be made to secure tabulations respecting the population of unincorporated villages in order to determine something of their significance. The exact procedure of this is to be worked out in conjunction with the Census Bureau.

5. That special monographs be prepared for population of farms, unincorporated villages, incorporated villages, towns of 2,500 to 4,999, and 5,000 to 9,999 in selected areas as was done for "Farm Population of Selected Counties" from the census of 1920.

6. That the American Sociological Society invite the cooperation of the American Statistical Association, National Council of Social Research, and the leading national organizations of farmers, to secure the adoption of these recommendations by the Census Bureau.

7. That the rural sociology section make in addition special endeavor to secure greater uniformity and greater detail in vital statistics.

(Signed)

The Committee.

Bruce L. Melvin, Chairman

Warren H. Thompson

C. Luther Fry

The above resolutions as adopted by the Section on Rural Sociology have been submitted by John M. Gillette, president of the American Sociological Society, to W. M. Stewart, Director of the Census, Leon E. Truesdell, Division of Agricultural Statistics and W. H. Davis, Division of Vital Statistics, U. S. Bureau of the Census.

Members of the committee for 1927 were C. Luther Fry, Institute of Social and Religious Research, Bruce L. Melvin, Cornell University, and J. O. Rankin, University of Nebraska.

STUDY OF QUALITATIVE PHASES OF MIGRATION.

The consummation of a joint project between the Montana State College and the Division of Farm Population and Rural Life deals with the "study of certain qualitative phases of migration from farms to cities in Montana".

The object of the study as set forth in the project is "To determine the proportion furnished by farmers of the social, political, and economic leadership of the State; whether migration to towns and cities is resulting in the withdrawal of an undue proportion of the leadership of the farming class; whether migration to cities is disgenetically selective; and whether rural children are socially handicapped because of ineffectual schools and other rural institutions which prevent the rise of those of unusual ability; and to make as general a survey of the effects of urbanization upon leadership as is possible with the limited resources available".

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MOVEMENT OF OPEN COUNTRY POPULATION.

The "Movement of Open Country Population in Two Townships in Northwestern Ohio" by C. E. Lively and P. G. Beck, is available from the Department of Rural Economics, Ohio State University. This "progress report" in mimeograph form, presents tables and charts resulting from a survey of two rural townships. The authors are now conducting a similar study in Northeastern Ohio.

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BULLETINS ON HEALTH AND RURAL POPULATION.

Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station has three bulletins from the Department of Rural Social Organization in process of publication, two by Dwight Sanderson entitled "A Survey of Sickness in Three Townships in Cortland County" and "A Population Study of Three Townships in Cortland County" and one by Bruce L. Melvin entitled "Rural Population New York State, 1855-1925."

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URBANIZATION.

"Urbanization - Its Effects on Government and Society" by John Giffin Thomson, (E.P. Dutton Co.) should be of interest to those concerned with the conference on Rural-Urban Relations at Urbana, June 19-21. "This volume represents another attempt at an examination of the consequences of urbanization, as viewed primarily though not exclusively from the political point of view", states the author in the preface. "The disparagement and depreciation of urban life and much of the agitation in favor of the restriction of the cityward movement and in favor of measures for the promotion of a reflux to the country are therefore useless and unavailable as well as unjustifiable", he points out in conclusion.

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SEES LITTLE PROSPECT OF FOOD SHORTAGE.

There is little likelihood of a serious food shortage ahead according to O. E. Baker who delivered the main address at the joint luncheon of the rural sociology section of the American Sociological Society and the American Farm Economics Association held in Washington in connection with the annual meetings of these associations December 27-30.

"Looking forward a century, when, it appears likely, our population will have become stationary at about 200,000,000 people", Mr. Baker said, "all the evidence available suggests that agricultural production can keep pace with the increase of people without any greater changes in the character of the food supply than those that have occurred in the last quarter century.

"Recent cost-of-production surveys indicate that somewhat higher acre yields of crops would be profitable even at present prices. The more widespread use of highly efficient farm animals probably would be even more profitable. If only 50 per cent more feed is consumed by cows giving 10,000 pounds of milk a year than by those giving 5,000 pounds, the possibility of a large increase in agricultural production without any increase in crop acreage or yields per acre becomes apparent", he said.

He pointed out, however, that confidence in the capacity of American agriculture to increase the food supply in about its present proportions as rapidly as population increases during the next century assumes that the advance of scientific knowledge, at the experiment stations and elsewhere, and the spirit of progress among farmers, will continue. "If these bases of our civilization be impaired, agricultural progress may cease and population proliferate, as it has in the Orient, until poverty and ignorance overwhelm our Nation".

Mr. Baker's paper was discussed by H. C. Taylor, P. K. Whelpton, G. F. Warren and Leon E. Truesdell before an audience of over 150 people.

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"THE CONDITION OF AGRICULTURE".

"The Condition of Agriculture in the United States and Measures for its Improvement", the report of the Business Men's Commission on Agriculture, has been published jointly by the National Industrial Conference Board, New York City, and the United States Chamber of Commerce, Washington, D. C. Among the topics treated in the book are, present status and trend of agricultural conditions, factors making for agricultural depression, nature of the agricultural problem and the aim in agricultural policy, increasing agricultural income by legislative action, stabilizing agricultural income by governmental aid, individual self-help, cooperation, utilization of the land, taxation, rural-banking and agricultural credit facilities, transportation and distribution and research and education.

Sections on the "Social Aspects of the Agricultural Problem", "Suggestions for Shifting the Burden of Farm Taxation", and the "Education of Farm Youth" are of direct interest to workers in the field of rural sociology. In the "Social Aspects of the Agricultural Problem" we note that "the Commission was deeply impressed with the numerous unsatisfactory social aspects of our agricultural situation. Our farms are obviously far behind our cities in supplying the social advantages to be expected in a country of the advanced standards of the United States. All those opportunities which are dependent upon a certain concentration of population, such as various forms of specialized education, medical service, public utility service, amusement, and the like, have been difficult to obtain in rural life. The situation in these respects is improving, but much remains to be done."

And in "The Education of Farm Youth" we note that "the Commission wishes to emphasize the importance of giving to our rural education in large degree a character and a quality which will help to conserve and improve rural life. If we are to preserve some of the fundamental characteristics of farming as a way of life and a noble calling, our farm youth must be brought to a clearer realization of its intangible values and its advantages in contrast to urban activities; and the farmer himself must in larger measure be brought to conceive of his occupation not as a temporary makeshift in which he may well be content to accept lower returns for his labor than his city fellow in the hope of speculative returns on his land values, but as an opportunity for a rich, well-rounded life in which his intelligence and culture and all the resources of community life may find full scope for development".

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APPROACH TO THE RURAL PROBLEM.

The need of "close and honest study in economics and sociology and in what are called the natural sciences" is stressed by Liberty Hyde Bailey in "The Approach to the Rural Problem", appearing in the October, 1927, issue of the "Cornell Countrymen".

We need "all the true figures we can assemble in order that eventually, in some way, we may interpret them in terms of men and women" states Mr. Bailey.

"There are reasons that do not appear on the ledger, convictions that the state of trade does not alter, habits that do not yield to analysis, destinies that lie somehow beyond our grasp. These many circumstances may find their explanation, or at least their reason, long in the past. We must still know the separate men and women on the farms, understand their farms, endeavoring with the folks to meet the changing situations, with love and sympathy; and we must not patronize".

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1927 REVIEW.

"A Review of 1927" rural affairs by B. Y. Landis appears in the February issue of "Rural America". Changing communities, country life movement, education of farm children, organization of rural social work, churches and agriculture, urban industry and agricultural economic factors, and international events are considered.

"The interest in rural affairs continues to be widespread. Statesmen, industrialists, financiers, educators and churchmen are concerned about what is happening to our agriculture and among the people who live on the land and in towns and villages. In the annual review of rural life, we touch upon some of the new knowledge that is available, and comment upon major developments", states Mr. Landis in his introduction.

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RURAL AND URBAN.

Attention is called to an article by Jesse F. Steiner, "Inter-relation Between City and Rural Life" in the December issue of "Social Forces." Rural social problems are touched upon, in regard to rural-urban relationships.

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CHANGING TIMES.

"These Changing Times" by E. R. Eastman (Macmillan 1927) is, as stated in the subtitle, "a story of farm progress during the first quarter of the twentieth century." Vision of the pioneers, communication, farm machinery, cooperative marketing, taxation, schools and education, the country church, standard of life and the farmer and the city man are among the topics treated in different chapters.

Mr. Eastman's "tone" is optimistic and as stated by L. H. Bailey in a foreword "he comments on the big questions of the day as they affect agriculture, in a time when we need the advice of men who know the situation and have come to reasoned opinions".

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THE HARVEST.

"The Harvest" by L. H. Bailey (Macmillan 1927) is another of "the background series of books" which includes "The Holy Earth", "Universal Service", "What is Democracy", and "The Seven Stars". Part I of "The Harvest" is given to the "situation" and Part II to "incomes". Under the "situation", the new year, the farmer and the lander, the promoter and the farmer, from haying time to radio, the size of an acre of land and homesteads and democracy are given attention. Under "incomes", backgrounds, farmsteads, uplands, my father's hoe, wind, rain, leaves, morning, evening, etc. are touched upon. "One Hundred and Twenty Nine Farmers" makes a fitting climax for the book which portrays clearly that:

"The successful farm life is a complex of balances. There must be the proper ratio or equivalence between the money income, the intellectual satisfactions and the expression of soul".

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TWENTY NEW COUNTY LIBRARIES.

According to Julia Wright Merrill, executive assistant, committee on library extension, American Library Association, twenty new county libraries were established during 1927.

"Another encouraging step in the progress of library extension during 1927 was the passing of the following resolution by the Home and Community Department of the American Farm Bureau Federation at its annual meeting held in December: 'Whereas, there is need for better educational facilities among rural people, we do hereby endorse the county library plan of making books available to rural people'.

In November, 1923, the following resolution was passed at a meeting of the National Grange, held in Pittsburgh: 'Whereas, Public libraries have become such an important factor in the social life of the towns and cities; and Whereas, Those living in the villages and on the farms are deprived of library service because of the much greater proportional cost under such conditions; therefore, Be It Resolved, That the National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, approves of the County Library plan, which has proven very successful in Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, and many other states, and hopes to see it universally adopted'.

There are fifty million people in the United States and Canada without public library service" says Miss Merrill. "It is one of the aims of the American Library Association to decrease this number. Your state library extension agency and the A.L.A. have pictures, maps and printed material, which are at your disposal in case you wish to publish a note or article on library extension".

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ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL SURVEY OF AUGUSTA COUNTY, VIRGINIA.

"An Economic and Social Survey of Augusta County", extension series Vol. XII, No. 7, is available from the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va. The study, made by Clay Catlett and Elliott G. Fishburne, under the direction of Wilson Gee, is the tenth in a series of Virginia county surveys. Chapters which should prove of interest to rural sociologists include "A Brief Historical Sketch", "Towns", "Facts About the Folks", "Schools", "Evidences of Progress" and "Progressive Organizations". The purpose of the study is set forth in a foreword as follows:

"Often in a day's work questions arise about one's county or town, and because of the lack of a convenient and authoritative source of information, these questions must go unanswered. Almost daily local chambers of commerce receive detailed inquiries from outsiders interested in the county from a business or residence point of view; and for a similar reason the replies must be only partial or general in nature. The civic, history, geography and other courses in our public schools are incomplete because there is no comprehensive source book of definite information on the economic and social life of the county. Annually the program committees of numbers of women's clubs search for worthwhile topics of study, and no time can be better spent than that which is used in gaining a thorough knowledge of their home counties in the several phases that go to make up the life of such a unit".

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OF INTEREST TO WORKERS IN RURAL HEALTH.

"American Medicine and the People's Health" by Harry H. Moore, Director of the Committee on the Cost of Medical Care, and public health economist, Public Health Service (on leave), contains several paragraphs on "Shortage of Physicians in Rural Communities" and "The Unavailability of Hospitals to Physicians", pp. 85 and 154. These should prove of interest to workers who are conducting studies in the field of rural health.

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CHURCH AND COUNTRY COMMUNITY.

"The Church and the Country Community" by Edwin V. O'Hara, (Macmillan Co.) is dedicated to the "clergy ministering in country communities whose zeal, intelligence and sympathy will so largely determine the future of the Church in America."

The church and the farmer, social problems of the farm, rural health, rural education, rural religious leadership, farming as a business, rural cooperatives and financial cooperatives are among the fifteen topics treated by chapters.

"Rural culture is necessary to make country life permanently satisfying" states the author. "Religion with its teachings, its worship and its aesthetic appeal provides the most important element of culture".

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"CHURCH ACTIVITIES OF FARM WOMEN".

"Church Activities of Farm Women and their Families", by Grace Fernandes, Bul. 169, Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station, Stillwater, Oklahoma, should have something of interest to workers in the field of rural life. Five localities studied provide the background for the report.

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RETURNS TO INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE.

Asher Hobson, United States delegate to the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, sailed for Europe with his family on January 4. He will be located at Geneva, Switzerland, for an indefinite period, where he will gather research material for a study which he has under way dealing with the Institute. Mr. Hobson has been the delegate to the Institute since September, 1922, during which time he has also served as a collaborator of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

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"PLANNING AND RECORDING FAMILY EXPENDITURES".

"Planning and Recording Family Expenditures" by Chase G. Woodhouse, Farmers' Bulletin 1558, is available from the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Forms for use in making a plan for expenditures and forms for recording actual expenditures according to three general methods are considered in the bulletin.

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"BREAD".

"Bread", a one-act play by Fred Eastman (Samuel French Company), was first produced by the Chicago Art Theater, Ivan Lazareff, Director, before the National Convention of the American Farm Bureau Federation, Chicago, December, 1927".

The plot of the play centers around a piano which is to be purchased with the savings of the female members of a farm family. The inevitable happens and the piano is not purchased, but the family is undaunted by their troubles. The scene of the play is the living room of the farm home of the present and the characters are the six members of the farm family each of whom hungers for some particular thing.

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MILLION AND HALF FOR STUDY OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS.

According to a recent issue of "Bureau News", Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, "A. P. Giannini, chairman of the Bank of Italy and President of the Bancitaly Corporation, has given \$1,500,000 to the University of California, of which amount \$500,000 is to be used for an agricultural building to be erected on the campus, and \$1,000,000 for establishing a foundation of agricultural economics."

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EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH.

According to Official Record of January 11, U. S. Department of Agriculture, "The survey made by the Social Science Research Council of the rural sociology research in progress in the United States in the year 1926-27 showed that \$400,000 was being expended on 86 projects. Of this total, \$175,000 was being expended by land-grant colleges and agricultural experiment stations in 21 of the States. The \$400,000 total was almost exclusive of all sums spent by Federal bureaus, and much of the service rendered was not paid for at the market price usually paid to the class of labor involved, but was done by graduate students who gave their time and asked for expenses only".

The eighty-six projects had been going, however, in many instances for more than a single year. The amount of money, therefore, covers several years.

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NEW SOCIAL RESEARCH.

Serious minded students, teachers, and investigators in the field of rural sociology will profit from reading "The New Social Research" by Emory S. Bogardus (Jesse Ray Miller, Los Angeles, 1926). Exploration; organization; personal, group and research interview; life history, the diary and the letter; interpreting personal experiences; measuring social distance; and analyzing community organization and public opinion are among topics treated in the fourteen chapters of the book. According to the preface, written by Robert E. Park, the methods described have been actually used in studies well under way or completed. The term research includes both exploration (survey method) and experiment.

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FARM POPULATION AND RURAL LIFE ACTIVITIES

A REVIEW OF CURRENT RESEARCH AND OTHER RELATED PROJECTS OF THE DIVISION OF FARM
POPULATION AND RURAL LIFE AND INSTITUTIONS AND AGENCIES COOPERATING

ISSUED QUARTERLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS,
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

June 1, 1928

Vol. II, No. 2.

AMERICAN COUNTRY LIFE CONFERENCE AT URBANA, ILLINOIS, JUNE 19-20-21.

In cooperation with the University of Illinois, the American Country Life Association will stage the eleventh annual conference at Urbana, Ill., June 19-20-21, 1928. "Rural-Urban Relations" is the theme and Nat T. Frame, executive secretary of the Association and R. E. Hieronymous, of the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois are in charge of the program.

Those planning to attend the conference are instructed to proceed on arrival and daily thereafter at 9:30 A.M. to the room "where the topic of most interest is to be discussed. Each room will be in charge of a standing committee but all will be welcome not only as listeners but as participants in the discussions."

Topics and leaders or committee chairmen scheduled for the different rooms for the first morning session, June 19 include "Town-Country Cooperation," R. K. Bliss, "The Rural Home", Blanche Rowe, "Farm Income and Farm Life", H. C. Taylor and "Rural Youth", Ernest Burnham. Among the topics and leaders listed for the second morning session are "Rural Organization", C. V. Gregory, "The Rural Church", Sam A. Guard, "Rural Leadership Training" E. L. Morgan, "Rural Government", John A. Fairlee, and "Community Planning", John Nolan. Topics and leaders for the third and last morning session are "Rural Schools", Katherine M. Cook, "Rural Health", C. E. Lively, "Rural Recreation", H. D. Meyer, "Utilities and Transportation, T. A. Coleman, and "Community Score Cards," Aubrey Williams.

Features of the afternoon and evening programs include addresses by A. D. Lynch, Peoria, C. J. Galpin, United States Department of Agriculture, David Kinley, President, University of Illinois, Mrs. A. H. Reeve, National Congress Parents and Teachers, K. L. Butterfield, President, Am. Country Life Assn., M. H. Hunter, University of Illinois, and John C. Watson, Chicago.

The annual banquet is scheduled for June 20, 6:30 P.M. Eugene Davenport will serve as toastmaster.

The hours of 4:00 to 6:00 P.M. daily are given to recreation, to tea at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Dunlap and to a play festival. Special breakfast, luncheon and dinner meetings are suggested and more than twenty organization and group meetings, including Collegiate Country Life Clubs, Master Farmers, Vo-Ag Teachers, Municipal League, Modernize Your Home Association, Commercial Secretaries Association, Plumbing and Heating Industries Bureau, Federated Women's Club, etc. are proposed.

"On to Urbana with a copy of Urban Rural Relations" (which may be obtained from Waddington Farm, Wheeling, W. Va.) might well be the slogan of all who are concerned about the welfare of town or country.

SOUTHERN RURAL LIFE CONFERENCE JULY 11 AND 12.

The Southern Rural Life Conference will be held at Blue Ridge, North Carolina, July 11 and 12. The topic of the program will be "Rural Organization", and the participants will be the Agricultural Economists, Rural Health, Welfare, Recreation and Religious agencies. The States comprehended in the conference will be: Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Tennessee, and Arkansas. Particulars on the conference may be obtained from Carl C. Taylor, dean of the Graduate School, North Carolina State College, Raleigh, North Carolina.

CORNELL SUMMER SCHOOL FOR TOWN AND COUNTRY MINISTERS MAKES STEADY GROWTH.

Programs of the Cornell Summer School for Town and Country Ministers which is to be held at Ithaca, July 9 to 21, will be sent upon request to Cornell University. This will be the fifth year which this school has met at Cornell under the auspices of the Department of Rural Social Organization. The attendance for the last four years has been 38, 78, 121, and 148.

SUMMER SCHOOLS FOR RURAL PASTORS.

The first of eleven schools recommended by the Summer School Committee of the Home Missions Council for pastors at work in town and country fields was held at Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee, April 9 - 20, 1928. Four hundred rural pastors of all denominations enrolled. They represented many States of the North as well as of the South, but the greatest number came from Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama. Kentucky was particularly well represented because a scholarship had been arranged for a pastor from each county in the State, the awards to be determined by a committee appointed by the Governor. The classes, held over a period of two weeks, are repeated yearly for four years. This is the second year of the experiment. Instruction covers economics and the sociology of rural life with special reference to law, order, welfare, health and education.

Similar schools will be held this summer at the following locations on the dates listed under the direction of the persons specified: Boston University, Boston, Mass., June 4-15, K. C. MacArthur, Sterling, Mass.; Pacific School of Religion, June 4-15, E. W. Blakeman; Kansas State Agricultural College, June 11-28, Walter Burr; Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, June 18-29, C. E. Lively; University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, June 25-July 6, J. H. Kolb; Auburn Theological Seminary, Auburn, N. Y., July 2-19, Harry Lothrop Reed; Michigan Agricultural College, East Lansing, Mich., July 9-20, Eben Mumford; Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., July 9-21; R. A. Felton; Estes Park Association of the Y.M.C.A., Estes Park, Colo., July 18 - August 1, Warren H. Wilson, 156 Fifth Ave., N.Y. City; Washington College, Chestertown, Md., Sept. 3-14, P. E. Titsworth. The summer school committee consists of Malcolm Dana, Herman Morse and Ralph S. Adams, Secretary.

Information concerning schools and fellowships is available from any of the directors.

"In addition to this list of summer schools" says Warren H. Wilson, one of the promoters of the schools, "there are maintained a number of others by individual denominations on the same general pattern. We call it a summer school when it has a continuing faculty and a course of teaching not less than two weeks, preferably three weeks. These summer school sessions are growing in interest and I have great hopes that they will in time bring forth a system of moveable and adjustable teaching for all the ministers of the country, regardless of denominations."

MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES GRANGE CONFERENCE.

The Department of Rural Social Organization of Cornell University is cooperating with the officers of the New York State Grange in acting as host to the Middle Atlantic Grange conference which will be held in Ithaca August 8, 9, and 10. Patrons of Husbandry from Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey and New York State are invited to this summer conference. There will be a dramatics contest, a debate, a music festival, picnics on Cayuga Lake, as well as lectures and discussion meetings. The lecturers of the State Granges are planning to organize their delegation from each state into caravans and will drive to Ithaca together. The equalization of farm taxes, the export debenture plan of the Grange, rural youth, and community service are some of the subjects that are scheduled to be discussed at this conference.

SOCIOLOGICAL SOCIETY MEETING TO BE HELD IN CHICAGO.

According to a statement from E. W. Burgess the 1928 annual meeting of the American Sociological Society will be held in Chicago. As announced in a preceding issue of "Activities", the theme of the meeting is to be "The Rural Community".

SOUTHERN MOUNTAIN WORKERS HOLD CONFERENCE.

The sixteenth annual conference of Southern Mountain Workers convened at Knoxville, Tennessee, March 20 - 22, 1928. Our changing mountains, unit of organization for rural social work and presenting mountain work to the public were among the topics considered. Round table discussions on health, agriculture, rural organization, handwork and weaving were led by E. G. Routzahn, Russell-Sage Foundation, L. R. Neel, Southern Agriculturist, J. L. Feiser, American Red Cross, Mrs. Kathryn McMurray, Maryville College and E. R. Worst, Board of Education, Chicago.

SCHOOL FOR GRANGE LECTURERS.

The Department of Rural Social Organization at Cornell University held a school for grange lecturers April 9 to 14. The attendance was 193, or nearly one-fourth of the lecturers of the State. The sessions began on Monday noon and closed Saturday noon. The following courses were given: Dramatics; community projects for granges; development of leadership through grange activities; grange meetings; agricultural problems; grange problems dealing with home economics subjects; round table discussion; public speaking; recreation. The grange lecturers asked for the following new courses to be added to the curriculum for next year; news writing; the rural school; how to lead community singing, and public problems.

RURAL LIFE CONFERENCE OF PARENTS AND TEACHERS.

To further the work of the National Conference of Parents and Teachers in rural communities a rural life conference was held in Cleveland, Ohio, April 27 and 28 immediately preceding the National Convention of the Congress. Florence E. Ward, Extension Service, United States Department of Agriculture, and Julia D. Connor, Better Homes in America, managers of the Rural Life Bureau of the Congress, conducted the conference.

National and state officers, committee chairmen of the Congress, investigators, teachers, extension workers and others in the field of rural life attended the conference. Among those from Government Departments and other organizations in Washington who participated in the conference were Katherine M. Cook and L. R. Alderman, Bureau of Education, C. J. Galpin, Grace E. Frysinger, A. B. Graham, and Harry B. Humphrey, Department of Agriculture, Adelaide A. Baylor, Federal Board for Vocational Education, Ellen M. Matthews, Children's Bureau, C. E. Waller, Public Health Service, O. H. Benson, Boy Scouts of America, Mrs. Arthur C. Watkins, Mrs. S.M.N. Marrs, and Frances Hayes, National Congress of Parents and Teachers.

The Rural Life Bureau of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers represents a new channel through which information may be transmitted to individuals and groups in rural communities. Its membership includes men and women of national reputation as specialists. The purpose of the Bureau is to translate the available information in the field of rural life into programs suitable for the use of rural Parent Teacher Association units. The first report of the Bureau, called "Source Material for the Use of Rural Parent Teacher Association Units", contains much valuable information on the subjects of child health, citizenship training, rural schools, leisure, home life and vocational training. It may be obtained from the headquarters of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, Washington, D. C.

TRI-STATES CONFERENCE ON URBAN-RURAL RELATIONS.

A tri-state conference for Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia was held at the National Headquarters of the American Country Life Association, Waddington Farm, Wheeling, West Virginia, May 9, 1928. The program included addresses on urban-rural relations, "As the City Man Sees It", by Wilbur K. Moffit, Pennsylvania State Chamber of Commerce, and "As the Farmer Sees It", by L. B. Palmer, Ohio Farm Bureau. Luncheon meetings on electrification, parks, womens clubs, foods and clothing, schools, and markets were in charge of J. M. McKee, Harrisburg, Pa., A. B. Brooks, Wheeling, W. Va., Mrs. E. B. Robinson, Salem, W. Va., Minnie Price, Columbus, Ohio, H. G. Nissley, State College, Pa., L. F. Engle, Waynesburg, Pa., and David Littlejohn, Charleston, W. Va.

The meeting was called to order by Nat T. Frame, executive secretary of the American Country Life Association.

RURAL SOCIOLOGY SUB-COMMITTEE PERSONNEL.

Eben Mumford, chairman of the Steering Committee of the Section on Rural Sociology of the American Sociological Society, announces the following sub-committee personnel for the present year: Research, J. H. Kolb, chairman, University of Wisconsin; J. A. Dickey, Univ. of Ark., Fred C. Frey, La. State University; Teaching, F. R. Yoder, chairman, Wash. State College; H. L. Hypes, Conn. Agric. College; B. F. Coen, Colo. Agric. College; Extension, B. L. Hummel, chairman, Univ. of Mo., R. B. Tom, Ohio State Univ., W. E. Garnett, Va. Agric. Exp. Station; Publications, Dwight Sanderson, chairman, Cornell Univ., Thos. L. Harris, West Va. Univ., C. C. Zimmerman, Univ. of Minn., Population, C. Luther Fry, chairman, Institute of Social and Religious Research, Warren H. Thompson, Miami University; R. E. Stewart, Iowa State College.

COUNTRY MINISTERS TO STUDY IN EUROPE.

According to Warren H. Wilson, director of the Town-Country Department, Board of National Missions of the Presbyterian Church, "several country ministers are going abroad this year in order to study country life conditions in Britain and in the Low Countries in Germany and especially in Denmark, Harry E. Bicksler, Lingle, Wyoming, Paul E. Doran, R.F.D., Sparta, Tennessee, J. L. Hyde, Walnut, North Carolina, and C. W. Lockey, Jacksonville, Texas, are expecting to go for this course of travel and study, using the Peoples College at Elsinore, Denmark, with Peter Manniche, President, as the terminus of their summer's work.

RURAL ASPECT OF INTERNATIONAL MISSIONARY COUNCIL AT JERUSALEM..

By invitation, Kenyon L. Butterfield, Michigan State College, attended the recent conference of the International Missionary Council in Jerusalem, as a specialist in rural life. He presented the rural problems and served on a committee which made a report outlining a forward-looking policy for rural missions.

The conference brought together delegates from fifty countries, representing the activities of some 300 mission boards.

PROCEEDINGS OF SECOND INTERNATIONAL COUNTRY LIFE COMMISSION.

Proceedings of the Second International Country Life Commission held at Michigan State College, East Lansing, Michigan, August 3 - 6, 1927, have been published in Bulletin No. 5. Requests for copies should be addressed to Kenyon L. Butterfield, Vice President, East Lansing, Michigan.

COURSES IN RURAL SOCIAL ORGANIZATION.

Courses offered in Rural Social Organization during the six weeks summer session at Cornell University include general sociology, the sociology of rural life, the social psychology of rural life, the family, the rural community, rural community organization, recreational leadership and play production.

PURNELL PROJECT STUDIES.

New or renewed Purnell projects pertaining to rural sociology approved by the Office of Experiment Stations since July 1, 1927, include Socializing Influence of Organizations in Relation to Rural Life, The Relation of the Town and the Country Church as a Social Institution to Community Activities in the Lansing Area, Study of Service Institutions for the Rural Populations and Analysis of Nationality Groups in Michigan and their Contribution to Agriculture and Rural Life, Michigan State College; Study of Group Conflict in Rural Communities, Study of Rural Leadership and a Study of Rural Community Areas in New York State, Cornell University; The Process of Community Organization, University of Missouri; Economic and Social Study of Some Supposedly Marginal and Sub-Marginal Farming Communities in Northern Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania State College; and Studies in Utah Village Life, Utah Agricultural College.

JOINT RESEARCH PROJECT.

Randall C. Hill, a graduate agricultural research fellow in rural sociology, has begun a cooperative study of the standard of living involving the active participation of the departments of Home Economics, Agricultural Economics, and Rural Sociology. The purpose of the study is to ascertain the relations between the consumption of social goods and services, and various economic and homemaking factors within farm families. Each department developed a schedule pertaining to its own field. These were then consolidated into a composite schedule. Mr. Hill who majored in his master's degree in Agricultural Economics, will conduct the field work in rural sociology and agricultural economics. His wife, a graduate major in Home Economics, will conduct that phase of the study.

TO COMPLETE FAMILY BUDGET ANALYSES.

C. C. Zimmerman, University of Minnesota, will complete his series of family living studies with a survey of 300 farm families and a similar number of families located in the trade centers. Field work is to be conducted this summer.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH IN SOCIAL SCIENCES.

Institute Monograph No. 1, "A Statistical Study of Virginia", by Wilson Gee and John J. Corson, 3rd, was issued recently by the University of Virginia Institute for Research in the Social Sciences. According to the introduction the object of the study is "to present the statistical background upon which may be built a program of betterment for the whole-sided development of the State of Virginia. It is generally recognized that the economic, social and other interests of a State are closely interrelated, and that the welfare of the unit is dependent upon each and every one of these individual factors. Progress cannot be left to pure chance. It is possible to work out and define a definite goal, and with the concerted action of all the agencies involved, recognizing the interdependence of each phase of the State's life, to measurably improve the economic and social structure of the State".

Chapters on area and population, health, social statistics, education and taxation and cost of government should prove of interest to investigators, teachers and extension workers in Virginia and in other states, adjoining states especially.

The Institute for Research in the Social Sciences at the University of Virginia is supported by a grant from the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial to the University for research in the field of social science - economics, government, sociology, history, rural social economics, psychology, philosophy, and related subjects. The grant extends over a five year period, \$27,500 becoming available each of the years from July 1, 1926, through June 30, 1931. The purpose of the grant is to stimulate research in the social sciences.

Studies pertaining to rural life especially include "A Comparative Study of Public Welfare", by Frank Bane and F. W. Hoffer, "Distribution of the Tax Burden" by T. R. Snavely, "Community Studies" by Floyd N. House, "County Government" by Wylie Kilpatrick, and "Rural Depopulation in Tidewater, Virginia", by Wilson Gee and J. J. Corson, 3rd. Three of these studies will be completed by the end of the present summer according to a statement from Wilson Gee, director of the Institute.

PROPOSED INSTITUTE OF RURAL AFFAIRS.

Columbia University is at present shaping and developing plans for establishing a Research Institute of Rural Affairs. "The basic purposes

and relationships of this new division of research," says Miss Mabel Carney, of the Department of Rural-Education, Teachers College, "are well set forth in the Annual Report of President Butler (Columbia University) for the year 1923" as follows:

"In almost every nation the problems of rural life are presenting themselves in new and urgent forms Since men must live, agriculture cannot be displaced as the basic industry. Therefore the land, in the largest sense of the word, challenges modern scholarship and modern human interest in a score of ways

It is within the province, and certainly within the field of interest, of Columbia University to attack this problem with all its resources. A first step might well be to establish and maintain a research institute or ^{for investigation,} other organization, instruction, and the spread of public information concerning the fundamental problems of the land not only in this country but in other countries as well "

In April 1927, President Butler invited fifteen men including Kenyon L. Butterfield, President of Michigan State College, Frank O. Lowden, Ex-Governor of Illinois, Frank Evans, General Council for the American Farm Bureau Federation, L. J. Tabor, Master National Grange, H. A. Wallace, Editor, Wallace's Farmer and Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, to act as an advisory committee in formulating plans for the Institute. A recent Report of the Committee outlines the following aim of the Institute: "to make original researches in the field of rural affairs, and to interpret and give publicity to the best available knowledge concerning the fundamental problems of agriculture and country life, the most promising methods of their solution, the relationships of the urban and rural groups, and the international aspects of the farm question."

In the matter of organization the Committee suggests the management of the Institute by an Administrative Board of fifteen members, two or three of whom are to be chosen from the University Staff, an equal number from general industrial and commercial interests and the remainder, a majority, from agricultural interests. In addition an Advisory Council of forty or fifty would be appointed by the trustees of the University on nomination of the Administrative Board. This Council would be representative of organized rural interests, including the Grange, the Farmer's Union and the American Farm Bureau Federation.

The Staff of the Institute would consist of a group of high-grade specialists giving full time to the organization, selected members of the Columbia University faculty giving part time from other regular work, a group of Fellows desiring advanced study under the Institute, special collaborators working in other connections both at home and abroad, and additional lecturers and correspondents from various parts of the world chosen because of the definite contributions they were prepared to make. Over and above these, as proposed, would rank the Executive Staff of the organization

consisting of a Director and several Associate Directors representing the following four main lines of interest: (1) Economic, (2) Political, (3) Social and country life aspects, (4) Technical agricultural questions, as affecting and affected by the economic, political and social problems.

Some of the proposed topics to be considered by the Institute are: relationships between the world's food consumption and the world's food resources during the next half century; the effect of existing or proposed tariff, taxation, transportation, banking, land and immigration policies; the fundamental items of production efficiency on the part of the farmers; comparison of social and technical advantages and disadvantages of family-size and corporation farms; marketing and distribution of agricultural products; and essential elements of thoroughly organized agriculture and country life.

RESEARCH IN HUMANISTIC AND SOCIAL SCIENCES.

"Research in the Humanistic and Social Sciences" by Frederic Austin Ogg, University of Wisconsin, is available from the Century Company, New York. This book of 454 pages embodies the report of a survey conducted for the American Council of Learned Societies.

REQUISITES TO RURAL SOCIAL ORGANIZATION.

"Requisites to Rural Social Organization," by Walter A. Terpenning, American Journal of Sociology, March, 1928, presents points or "principles" which should prove of interest to those concerned with the establishment or the carrying out of an extension program. The article which is based on the study of two rural counties of Michigan holds that the plan of work should start with the consideration of rural social needs, that the socialization of rural life will be gradual rather than sudden, that the general direction of progress will be along the line of integration accompanied by an enlargement of social consciousness, rational cooperation and specialization, that increase in the understanding of organic relations is proportional to increase in communication and that the starting point in the execution of the work should be the education of the leadership of rural organizations.

Findings from which the points or "principles" were ascertained included the following: "A large part of the farmer population was almost or entirely untouched by any organization; for, while of the 944 families in the four townships one family is represented in five organizations, 4 families in 4 organizations, 58 families in three organizations, 168 families in 2 organizations, and 299 families in one organization, 409 families are represented in no organization whatsoever". There was much overlapping of territory by competing organizations and great gaps in which no agency was working.

For five townships least influenced by villages and 3 townships most influenced by villages, according to the population, the former were very much inferior to the latter in number of churches, number of members, gain in church membership, average attendance, salaries paid to ministers, and in various other respects.

The study of the programs of the various agencies, indicated very clearly that there was much duplication in specific activities and in the aims which these agencies sought to realize through different activities."

TO STUDY GROUP ORGANIZATION.

J. P. Schmidt, the past year a graduate student at Ohio State University and formerly county agent in Ohio, will be added to the staff in Rural Sociology, Ohio State University, July 1, 1928. Mr. Schmidt will work in the field of group organization giving half of his time to research and half to extension.

RURAL CHANGES.

Rural changes in Western North Dakota, Bul. 214, North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station, by E. A. Willson, H. C. Hoffsommer and A. H. Benton, gives "the results of a study of the social and other factors involved in the movement of settlers from farms and changes in number of farms in 21 North Dakota counties lying north and west of the Missouri River", 1920 - 1925.

As stated in a foreword by P. F. Trowbridge, director of the Experiment Station, underlying causes of the changes are given consideration. "In the past we have studied the soils, climatic conditions, crop and livestock adaptability, varieties, methods of tillage, farm machinery, methods of marketing and distribution. Our most important asset to a successful agriculture is the people themselves. The social welfare of a people is just as essential as material prosperity. In fact it is very difficult for a people to prosper in material things if they cannot surround themselves with those social, educational and religious opportunities that make for a contented, happy life. In the studies such as are presented here we are attempting to determine the underlying causes of the changes that are taking place in our rural communities in the hope that knowing the conditions and the causes we may be able to point out the remedy."

RURAL COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION.

Rural Community Organization Extension Bulletin No. 43, by J. M. Dean, specialist in community organization and fairs is available from Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College. General plan, suggested constitution, mapping the county, community house and community fairs are among the topics treated in this 30 page bulletin.

COMMUNITY RELATIONS OF RURAL YOUNG PEOPLE.

"The Community Relations of Rural Young People", by E. L. Morgan and Henry J. Burt, Research Bulletin 110, University of Missouri, embodies the results of study in four Missouri communities varying in the type of environment offered young people as a medium of growth. According to the preliminary statement, the purpose of the study was "to ascertain for certain limited rural areas something of what rural young people are thinking, what attitudes they have developed toward rural life and its institutions and toward such general interests as education, religion, play, science, and urban life. The study also aims to discover what these young people are now doing, what they would do if they had a chance, and what they would like to learn how to do, together with what means the community provides for the satisfaction of these activity-wishes, and what appear to be the unsatisfied needs. From the viewpoint of migration the study further aims to ascertain how many young people are leaving the community, how many are returning, and what reasons they give for these migrations".

Among the "significant findings" are the expression of young people of a greater number of recreational activity-wishes and a smaller number of religious activity-wishes than any other kind, evidence of conflict between the old and the new, the breaking down the preference of village and country young people for their own environment with experience with environment other than their own, and the need for more economic and recreational opportunities if rural communities wish to check the migration of their young people.

TOWN AND COUNTRY.

"Town and Country", by the late Elva E. Miller, University of North Carolina Press, is according to the preface, "A plea for a better understanding between town and country and an attempt to promote that understanding". "It is primarily a study of the town in the country; secondarily a study of the country about the town. The writer believes that the country town can be truly seen only against its unescapable background of fields and farmhouses and farming folk. He believes, too, that much discussion of agriculture and agricultural problems has been inadequate because it has stopped with the end of the farming lands and at the boundaries of the town. The country has been thought of, and treated, as one entity, the town as another, when, as a matter of fact, they are joined together as inseparable parts of one economic unit. They can not be put apart either in activities or in interests. The concerns of one are inevitably the concerns of the other. Opposing ideas and interests they may have; but always more of mutuality than of opposition."

The book should have something of interest to rural life workers who are planning to attend the coming conference of the American Country Life Association, on Rural-Urban Relations at Urbana, Illinois, June 19-21.

TOWN-COUNTRY RELATIONS.

The first of a series of three articles by Perry P. Denune, Ohio State University, on Town-Country Relations appears in the April, 1928 issue of Rural America. This article dealing with opposition between town and country will be followed by "independence" and by "cooperation" between town and country.

"Cooperation Between Town and Country" by Nat T. Frame appears also in the April, 1928 issue of Rural America.

TO STUDY COST OF MEDICAL CARE.

"Until July 1, 1932," the Committee on the Cost of Medical Care, "with the aid of various cooperating agencies, will be studying the cost and adequacy of medical care, the expense to the community of hospitals and clinics and the return accruing to the physician, the dentist, the nurse and other agents.

"The committee does not and cannot foresee the results of its studies. For five years, however, it will be engaged in seeking facts in the present confused situation. As these facts become available, they will be published in a series of reports. Later, there will be issued a summary together with recommendations based, not on opinions, but on the facts."

The five-year program of studies is available at 910 Seventeenth Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. to a limited number of persons who are interested enough to write for a copy. Both rural and urban communities are included in the study.

RURAL HEALTH SERVICE.

Less than 17 per cent of the rural population of the United States had local health service under direction of a whole time health officer during 1927 according to figures compiled recently by Marjorie F. Irwin of the School of Rural Social Economics of the University of Virginia. Ohio ranks first among the states with almost 60 per cent of its rural population served by whole-time health specialists and Iowa ranks last among the 35 states having whole time health officers with slightly more than 1 per cent of its rural population served.

SURVEY OF SICKNESS IN RURAL AREAS.

Memoir 112, Cornell University, by Dwight Sanderson presents the results of a survey of sickness in rural areas in Cortland County, New York, 1923 - 1924. The extent to which sickness limits the social life and the education of the family, the frequency with which sickness of the father causes reduced farm income, the availability of adequate medical service for farm families and the comparative prevalence of sickness on the farm and in the village were among the factors considered when the study was planned.

"Although the data gathered from the survey do not answer many of the questions for which the survey was undertaken, yet the facts obtained are of importance in showing the amount and kinds of sickness, and the amount and cost of medical service, in a fairly typical farming area."

COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

"County Government in Virginia", prepared by the New York Bureau of Municipal Research for the Governor (of Virginia) and his committee on Consolidation and Simplification" should prove of interest to research workers and teachers in the field of rural sociology. One of the pertinent recommendations proposed deals with the consolidation of counties. "Obviously, some of the counties find it burdensome to maintain even the minimum machinery of government, as required by law. Their officials are poorly paid, even under the fee system. Sometimes persons cannot be found who are willing to take certain of the offices, so unattractive have they become. This, of course, has another effect, namely, the men who do accept these offices are not usually of a very high caliber.

There are two possible methods of handling the governmental work of the poor counties. One method is to create administrative areas, consisting of two or more adjacent counties, in which certain county functions, such as schools, roads, health and public welfare will be merged under one administrative head. The other method is to consolidate two or more adjacent counties under one government and wipe out county lines".

RURAL LIBRARY BULLETIN.

"Rural Libraries", Farmers' Bulletin 1559, by Wayne C. Nason, is available from the Division of Farm Population and Rural Life, United States Department of Agriculture. Opportunity of the library in agricultural education, library facilities for farm readers and types of library service, with specific examples, are among the topics considered in this 50 page bulletin.

"Rural libraries grow out of a demand for efficiency in agriculture", states the author. "Along with efficient farming, and perhaps as a product of it, should go a contented farm people and a satisfying farm life. Cold efficiency is not enough. A mechanical type of life is not satisfying. Human elements are to be considered. The desire for financial reward may spur efficiency, but only happiness and contentment can maintain it. Efficiency is a means and not an end. The objective is a good kind of rural life - good homes, schools, churches, libraries, hospitals, and social and recreational facilities. Only these can keep the successful farmer on the farm."

The library is regarded as having a great opportunity in helping to keep successful farmers on farms since it is "recognized as the second line of educational defense."

COUNTY LIBRARIES.

"Books for Town and Country", a recent folder issued by the Committee on Library Extension, American Library Association, describes briefly the county library as the "simplest solution of daily book needs" for country people. Conditions are held to be favorable for the spread of county libraries which "are successful alike in New Jersey and California, in Louisiana and Minnesota. East and west, south and north, the county library is the same in fundamental idea, endlessly varying and variable in its adaptation to different local conditions. County library service is organized in all but a few of California's fifty-eight counties, and campaigns to establish it are in progress in several where it is still lacking. Except in New England, where denser or even population favored the town unit in that region's era of library establishment, the county plan promises to become the common if not the universal answer to the rural need of books.

About three-fourths of the states now have laws providing for county libraries as soon as their counties demand them. And county libraries in the United States already number between two and three hundred. But there are in all some three thousand counties, about one thousand of which have no public libraries whatever within their borders. And while less than half our country's population have access to libraries of some sort, about four-fifths of the rural population still lack this necessity".

INTEREST IN COUNTY LIBRARIES IN NEW YORK STATE.

There is a growing interest in county libraries in New York State, according to a statement of the Department of Rural Social Organization at Cornell. The Department cooperated with the State library organizer in putting on a campaign in one county during the past winter and two other counties are asking for similar help.

SIXTY-FOUR COMMUNITIES COMPETE FOR PRIZE IN RURAL DRAMATICS.

According to "Extension News Service", New York State College of Agriculture for April, 1928, Redfield Grange of Oswego County won the finals in the first state-wide community dramatics contest, concluded at the Farm and Home Week at Ithaca, New York, in February.

A total of 64 communities in 13 counties had part in the entire contest which started in April, 1927. By elimination within the counties and then by inter-county contests the total was reduced to four.

The plays presented were, "Sauce for the Gosling" by Elgine Warren, presented by New Paltz, Ulster County, representing the eastern section; "The Neighbors" by Zona Gale, presented by Centralia, Chautauqua County, western region; "The Feast of the Holy Innocents" by Marshall Illsley, presented by Veteran of Chemung County representing the central counties; and "Day by Day" by Paul Green, presented by Redfield Grange representing the northern region.

The contest was coached and conducted largely by Mary E. Duthie of the rural social organization department of the New York State College of Agriculture. The committee in charge of the contests consisted of Mrs. Eliza Young of the state federation of home bureaus, S. L. Strivings, master of the state grange, C. R. White, president of the farm bureau federation, and Dorothy DeLany, Bristow Adams, A. M. Drummond, Mary E. Duthie, and R. H. Wheeler of Cornell University.

Redfield Grange received, as first prize, \$50 given by the American Agriculturist, and Veteran who won second place received \$35 given by the Samuel French Company. Both prizes were donated with the understanding that the amounts would be used to further a community project at the home of the winners.

WINS CONTEST ON COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES.

According to J. O. Rankin, College of Agriculture, University of Nebraska, "Honey Creek Community near Dawson, Nebraska has been awarded first prize in the Nebraska section of a National contest conducted by American Farming upon a score card basis. Four years ago the College of Agriculture organized the community's activities but the community has furnished most of its own leadership".

POPULATION STUDY OF THREE TOWNSHIPS.

Memoir 111, Cornell University, by Dwight Sanderson presents facts concerning the composition of the farm and village population obtained in connection with a survey of sickness in farm and village homes in three townships of Cortland County, New York, 1923-24.

"Inasmuch as most of these data are not tabulated by either the federal or the state censuses, and particularly inasmuch as no population data are available for unincorporated villages, these facts are now published as a contribution toward a better understanding of the human composition of the rural community. Important differences are shown between the farm and the village population, which must have an important effect on the local problems of social organization".

Age and sex distribution, permanency of population, marital state and size of family are compared for farm and village population.

INCOME SPENDING FARM PROGRAM.

"An Income-Spending Farm Program", by C. J. Galpin, an address delivered recently at the Third Annual Bankers Farm School at the University of Arkansas, is available in multigraphed form from the division of Farm Population and Rural Life, United States Department of Agriculture. Copies will be mailed to all teachers listed in the Directory of Teachers of Rural Sociology, October 1, 1927.

SOURCES AND USES OF INCOME AMONG FARM FAMILIES.

"The Sources and Uses of Income Among 300 Farm Families of Jackson, Meigs, and Vinton Counties, Ohio", a preliminary report by E. L. Kirkpatrick and H. W. Hawthorne, may be obtained from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Data for the study, covering all farm business and family living receipts and expenditures for the year 1926 were obtained by the survey method by two groups of field workers: One group obtained information from the farm operator on the amount and sources of income and on the farm expenses, and the other group obtained information from the homemaker on the uses of income for family living purposes including goods furnished by the farm.

The three localities studied are typical of much of the farming region drained by the Ohio River and its tributaries.

The object of the study which was conducted in cooperation with the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station and the Ohio State University was "to learn the conditions of farming and of family living in a region of low incomes and expenditures, to establish bases for programs of improvement of farming and family living and to canvas the question of whether there is other employment for the farm people and other uses of the land which will insure larger benefits to those concerned and to the state."

BULLETIN ON THEORY OF BUDGETARY COMPETITION FORTHCOMING.

"We have a bulletin soon to come from the press which I believe established a new theory of budgetary competition", states C. C. Zimmerman, University of Minnesota. "That is, we find the primary competition in the rural budget is between land and investment expenditures and the total living rather than between the physiological and nonphysiological expense as suggested by the works of Engel. We have a similar study under preparation which deals with town and village families in Minnesota and this suggests the same general principles of competition in the budgets of those families."

BETTER HOMES IN AMERICA.

More than 4,000 communities distributed through the United States, including Alaska and Hawaii, participated in a vigorous campaign for home improvement during the Better Homes Week, April 22 - 28. The activities were sponsored by the "Better Homes in America" organization, Washington, D. C., through State and local committees, to the different communities which participated. A special program for rural communities is explained in detail in the Guidebook for Small Towns and Rural Communities, issued by Better Homes in America, and available from the central office located at 1653 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C.

Better Homes in America is a non-commercial, educational organization established to put knowledge of high standards in house building, house furnishing and home life within the reach of all citizens. Its program heads up in an annual Better Homes Week, sometime in April or May. A set of its publications is furnished free to the local chairman of each Better Homes committee.

TO STUDY AT UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA.

W. A. Anderson, research worker and teacher in rural sociology at the North Carolina State College, has been granted a year's leave of absence, 1928-1929, for the completion of work for his doctor's degree at the University of Minnesota.

FELLOWSHIP APPOINTMENTS AWARDED BY SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL.

Fellowship appointments in agricultural economics and rural sociology have been awarded recently by the Social Science Research Council to E. J. Bell, Jr., Montana Agricultural Experiment Station; M. R. Benedict, South Dakota State College; Knute Bjorka, Iowa State College; Fred C. Frey, Louisiana State University; E. C. Hensley, University of Missouri; J. A. Hodges, Kansas State Agricultural College; J. B. Hutson, Bureau of Agricultural Economics; A. R. Gans, University of Vermont; C. M. Purves, Bureau of Agricultural Economics; W. J. Roth, University of Minnesota; R. J. Saville, North Carolina State College; M. A. Schaars, University of Wisconsin; C. Taeuber, University of Minnesota; A. L. Walker, New Mexico State College; D. W. Watkins, Clemson Agricultural College; A. F. Wileden, University of Wisconsin; Rex E. Willard, North Dakota Agricultural College; and E. A. Willson, North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station.

Alternates to whom fellowships will be given if funds become available through dropping out of any appointees include John A. Commons, University of Wisconsin; R. C. Ross, University of Illinois; and B. D. Seeley Colorado Agricultural Experiment Station.

RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS FOR STUDY OF BOYS' CLUB PROGRAM.

Eight \$1000 fellowships and eight tuition scholarships have been made available to the department of educational sociology of the School of Education of New York University for a three-year study of the effect of a boys' club program upon a local community and its boy problems in New York City. The investigation will attempt a complete community case study in which all factors will be considered in their interrelationships, normal as well as pathological. A recently established boys' club (with a total capacity of 6,000 boys) will be used as a laboratory for the study, and the problems of the community will be investigated before the development of the club and during the first three years of its program.

FELLOWSHIPS IN RURAL SOCIOLOGY.

North Carolina State College is offering a number of fellowships which will pay \$450 and free tuition, and a number of scholarships of \$225 and free tuition, some of which are to be allotted to men interested in rural and industrial sociology. The men accepting these fellowships or scholarships can, during the year, work for their master's degree in the department of sociology. According to W. A. Anderson, professor of sociology at the North Carolina State College, a number of young men, particularly in the South, should be interested in these fellowships.

EXTENSION WORK IN THE FIELD OF RURAL SOCIAL ORGANIZATION.

Those who attended the meetings of the Rural Section of the American Sociological Society in Washington, December 27, will recall the vigorous discussion of H. C. Ramsower's paper, "Needs in the Field of Rural Social Organization." At this session of the meeting, a summary of extension work in rural social organization, prepared by the sub-committee on Extension, was presented.

Two types of extension activities were discussed in the report; those conducted by the "church" colleges and those conducted by the state colleges and the United States Department of Agriculture: For the year 1926, 20 of the "church" schools were carrying on general service activities, 19 were training local leaders, 8 were supplying materials and leadership to rural communities, 7 were demonstrating and supervising rural church activities and services, 5 were giving extension courses in rural sociology and 3 were preparing articles for church papers or journals, according to the report.

For the fiscal year 1926-27 the state colleges in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture, were conducting activities which were classified in the report as follows:

1. Development of standards in regard to community boundaries; community scorecards; community or township goals; state surveys of leadership, and community plans; intensive county surveys of social activities; community building plans; community yearbooks; and community meetings including Grange and Farm Bureau meetings.

2. Demonstrations in rural social programs or supervised activities where results are featured as guides to other groups include community associations; simplified extension program in communities; community programs of work based on use of community scorecard; county community leaders councils; county organization directory; little country theaters; rural camps - 4-H club; rural camps - farm women; demonstration pagents; demonstration home talent plays; supervised picnics; supervised exhibits; organized vacation church school; community building and playground equipment; and exchange programs.

3. Training schools, conferences and consultations include rural pastors' conferences; county rural leaders' conferences; state conference of community leaders; state grange lecturers' conference; recreational training for 4-H club leaders; state training schools for recreational leaders; state training school for leaders of dramatics; and county organization leadership training project 5 to 7 months.

4. Helpful service furnished to leaders includes regular program service for meetings; play loan service; debate reference material; new educational plays; regular press articles on social facts; speakers bureau; and service lectures.

5. Competitive and stimulative activities include community improvement contests; dramatic contests; debating contests; and orchestra contests.

6. Organized reading and study courses are limited to community civics.

Fourteen states apportioned \$73,599 of State and Smith-Lever funds for the fiscal year 1926-27 and employed 15 full-time and 3 part-time specialists for extension work in rural social organization. Named in the order of the amount of money provided in the extension budget these states were Pennsylvania, West Virginia, New York, Texas, Iowa, Mississippi, Missouri, Virginia, Nebraska, Ohio, Louisiana, Oregon, Maryland, South Dakota.

One state had 3 full-time specialists, two had 2, eight had 1 and three had part-time specialists. In Texas, Pennsylvania and Maryland Farm economic and marketing activities were included in the plans which were reported.

The recent pronounced development and enlargement of research in rural sociology by some of the State Experiment Stations, especially, raises the question of whether the employment of more extension specialists in the field of rural social organization would not be a good investment. The results of a number of the research studies appear to be worthy of serious consideration as means of touching the phases of family and other group life within the rural community.

EXTENSION WORK AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI.

Extension work in rural sociology at the University of Missouri has continued the development of standard community associations to the point where county agents are now carrying them forward as their method of doing county extension work with only a minimum of time and attention from the state community organization specialist.

During the past year the plan of forming standard community associations has been expanded and used for communities of the county seat type embracing usually the trade area and including a number of smaller neighborhoods and communities. These are being developed because it was apparent that the larger towns are gradually becoming the real center of interest in a number of major activities which cannot be met on the smaller territorial basis. With minor adaptations the standard plan of organization appears to work well.

Where communities are not ready for a standard association with a broad well-balanced program of work, the County Agricultural and Home Economics program is developed on a community wide basis using the same general procedure as in the standard association except that the program of work is restricted to agriculture and home economics projects.

The conduct of county leaders training institutes in counties having three or more standard community associations or five or more community extension committees is being continued with marked success. These are assisting local leaders very materially to get a clearer idea of both principles and methods involved in community leadership. This work will be definitely expanded during the coming year.

Community recreation as a means of creating group consciousness and a more socialized attitude is used in all forms of community organization work. This activity will be enlarged next year to include county play and dramatics contests culminating in a state inter-county contest held during the annual Farmers' week.

The outstanding extension needs in rural sociology appear to be:

1. Further research as a basis for future development. This should extend to a clear analysis and evaluation of work now being done as well as to the sociological and psychological bases of rural leadership. This should also extend to the functional relations of communities of various types both in relation to each other and to country life. The extent to which various local organizations are effective as redirective community forces needs to be impartially evaluated.

2. There is a need for a clear concept of the relation of rural sociology extension to other forms of agricultural extension work within our state. Should community organization be just another extension subject matter project or should it become the general method of doing county extension work?

3. We need a clearer picture of the goal in community organization work, i.e., what is it we are trying to get the community to become that it is not now?

E. L. Morgan,

University of Missouri.

ELEMENTS OF RURAL SOCIOLOGY.

Thomas Y. Crowell Company announce the publication of "Elements of Rural Sociology" by Newell Leroy Sims, professor of sociology in Oberlin College. The outline of the book shows five parts: Introduction, The Vital Element, The Cultural Element, The Natural Element and The Structural Element.

The vital element appears to deal with the physical and mental characteristics and population movements of rural people; the cultural element with traditions, attitudes, and institutions; the material element with wealth, income and the standard of living and the structural element with the rural community, the village and the principles and problems of rural organization.

According to the preface, "The viewpoint of the work is twofold, involving, first, a definite original concept of society and sociology, and, second, an approach to country life in part from the angle of the urbanite. The concept entertained appears both in the outline of the book and in the treatment of its materials. Briefly stated, society is thought of in terms of energy manifest organically, materially and culturally in a unity which we call the human group. Sociology thus becomes the study of the behavior of the energy of such groups. Altho with the limited data available on rural conditions but little more than a suggestion of the idea has been possible, it is hoped that others will find the notion stimulating and the method of treatment valuable.

The book contributes an emphasis as well as a viewpoint. The emphasis has been put upon the development of community life in the belief that the essential problems of rural society and their solution center largely in this question".

TEACHING THE SOCIAL STUDIES.

"Teaching the Social Studies", by Edgar Dawson and others, Macmillan Company, 1928, holds that "social studies are not separate subjects and cannot be separated. All are but aspects of the study of human nature, its causal conditions and its adjustments. Physical conditions help to shape the character of man. His mental and ethical characteristics determine the kind of economic and political organization he can wisely use. History and sociology are all pervasive and bear a close relation to all the specialized sciences".

In a chapter on sociology, Franklin H. Giddings outlines the reasons why sociology should be studied.

"It directs attention to the whole scheme and range of values, and convincingly exhibits the subservient relation of commercial values to human or spiritual values. It brings to our notice the variety of spontaneous and customary ways of collective action, and shows us the relation of these folkways to stateways, of voluntaristic to authoritative methods of trying to achieve desired ends. It exhibits the relations of direct action to an evolution which proceeds through an investigative and constructive trial and error. By concrete evidence it corrects an untutored view of ways and means."

CONTEMPORARY SOCIOLOGICAL THEORIES.

"Contemporary Sociological Theories" by Pitirim Sorokin, University of Minnesota, has been published recently by Harper and Brothers. The objective of the book which "deals with the sociological theories of the last sixty or seventy years" is "to survey the principal types of these theories and to find to what extent they are scientifically valid," according to the author's introduction.

The Mechanistic, Frederic Le Play, Geographic, Anthro-po-Racial, Demographic Sociologistic, and Psychological are among the schools of contemporary sociology which are considered. "The book is quite unique among works on social theory because of the enormous amount of factual and quantitative data assembled as a test of the theories that various writers have expounded," states F. Stuart Chapin, editor of the series, in his introduction.

The author concludes with the statement that "Sociology has been, is and either will be a science of the general characteristics of all classes of social phenomenon, with the relationships and correlations between them; or there will be no sociology."

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FARM POPULATION AND RURAL LIFE ACTIVITIES

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

A REVIEW OF CURRENT RESEARCH AND OTHER RELATED PROJECTS OF THE DIVISION OF FARM
POPULATION AND RURAL LIFE AND INSTITUTIONS AND AGENCIES COOPERATING

ISSUED QUARTERLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS,
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

September 1, 1928

Vol. II, No. 3.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN COUNTRY LIFE ASSOCIATION.

The eleventh annual meeting of the American Country Life Association convened at the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois, June 1928. More than 300 registrants and probably as many visitors attended and participated in the 14 sectional programs and the 5 platform sessions of the conference.

The sectional programs were largely of the discussion type on the topics of town-country cooperation, farm income and farm life, utilities and transportation, community score cards, leadership training, community planning and rural youth, home, school, church, health, recreation, organization and government. Two of the five platform sessions were on the subjects of marketing and taxation.

A third platform session was given to the welcome address by David Kinley, president of the university, an address by Mrs. A. M. N. Marrs, president of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers and the presidential address by K. L. Butterfield, president of the association.

Mr. Kinley emphasized the point that farm problems are not class problems, but that they are national problems. He said, "When great economic and social forces and economic and social classes are not in equilibrium, the problems incident thereto are more than class problems. They are national problems."

Mrs. Marrs pledged the support of the membership of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers (more than 1,000,000 persons) to the American Country Life Association. Mr. Butterfield stated that the country life movement "has no well-knit, centralized organization but consists of a multitude of activities and agencies each contributing something to the general movement". He characterized the small town and the surrounding agricultural territory as the logical union to bring about the best results in the attainment of certain principles which the country life movement insists upon.

A fourth platform session was the annual banquet at which Lorado Taft, non-resident professor of art, University of Illinois, gave the principal address. After defining art as "the expression of the highest human emotions", Mr. Taft explained the three great heritages which man has: (1) the right to all the world of beauty about us (which most of us do not see at all), (2) the inheritance of the past, left as a benediction to us and (3) the talent which is constantly springing up in our midst.

"Instead of preparing young people to make a living only, let us teach them also to make a life", said Mr. Taft.

The last general session was given to summary statements of the National Business Men's report, of the Agricultural College Association report, of the American Farm Bureau program, of the National Grange program and of the American Country Life Association on the topic "Looking to Better Rural-Urban Relations".

The last of these statements was prepared and given by Carl C. Taylor, North Carolina State College, a member of the Board of Directors of the American Country Life Association. After calling attention to Mr. Kinley's statement "When great economic and social forces and economic and social classes are not in equilibrium, the problems incident thereto are more than class problems ---" Mr. Taylor said:

"I believe that the two most significant things about this Conference are: 1st, the bringing together of the urban and rural interests; and 2nd, the presence of the great number of farmers and farm women - especially master farmers and master farm homemakers. At least a dozen times during this Conference there has been thrown in the high light such expressions as: 'It is the farm people themselves and the agencies, institutions and organizations whose whole purpose and programs are dedicated to the solution of these problems and making of the policies of agriculture and rural life, that must assume the leadership and dictate the destiny of this and all similar organizations!'".

SOUTHEASTERN RURAL LIFE CONFERENCE.

The Southeastern Rural Life Conference on the topic of "Effective Rural Organization" convened at Blue Ridge, N. C. July 11 and 12, 1928. Forty two delegates and a number of visitors were in attendance. Except for two set addresses, one given by L. J. Taber, Master of the National Grange and the other given by J. F. Porter, President of the Tennessee Farm Bureau, the conference was conducted by the discussion method. The conference made specific plans and provisions for another meeting to be held at Blue Ridge, N. C. in July, 1929. Carl C. Taylor was asked "to prepare for and convene the next conference".

REGIONAL CONFERENCE AT ESTES PARK.

A three-day conference at Association Camp, Estes Park, Colorado, August 1-3, was given to the consideration of the rural and the range situations. Thirty delegates, including Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. workers from rural areas were in attendance. Henry Israel of the Town-Country Department of the Y.M.C.A., Warren H. Wilson of the Home Missions Council and B. F. Coen of the Colorado Agricultural College were in charge of the conference. Preliminary plans were laid for a social and economic study of the range section as a basis for a larger conference to be held in 1930.

4-H CLUBS MEET IN WASHINGTON.

The second national farm boys' and girls' 4-H club camp was staged in Washington, D. C. June 21-26, 1928. C. J. Galpin was among the speakers who addressed the state club leaders in attendance at the camp. The subject of Mr. Galpin's address was "Clubwork from the Viewpoint of the Sociologist".

INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL WORKERS.

About forty persons registered for the Institute for Social Workers held at Michigan State College July 16-21. Lectures and round-table discussions pertained to the technique of social case work and the administration of social work. Lucia Clow of Milwaukee led the discussions on the former topic and Jesse F. Steiner of Tulane University directed the work on the latter subject. The inter-relation of social work in the smaller towns and cities and in rural districts was emphasized.

RURAL LEADERSHIP SCHOOL FOR CLERGY.

A Rural Leadership Summer School for rural clergy was held at the University of Wisconsin, June 25-July 6. Ninety-two persons from seven different church groups and about twenty states were in attendance. The courses were concerned with various social units such as community, farm-stead, farm home and personality.

SUMMER SCHOOL FOR RURAL PASTORS.

The third Summer School for rural ministers was held at Michigan State College, July 9 - 21. This school is organized on a four-year basis and persons attending who meet certain requirements may receive college credit each year and a certificate when the course is completed. James King of Olivet College had charge of one of the classes and the others were conducted by members of the faculty of the Michigan State College. Lecturers were given the first week by W. R. King, Executive Secretary of the National Home Missions Council.

RURAL PASTORS OF OHIO ATTEND SUMMER CONFERENCE.

Forty-three pastors attended the eighth Annual Rural Pastors' School at the Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, June 18-29. C. E. Lively had charge of the school which was conducted under the auspices of the State College of Agriculture and the Ohio Council of Churches.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON TOWN AND COUNTRY.

"The Young Men's Christian Association in Town and Country", a national conference limited to 300 delegates, will convene at the Edgewater Beach Hotel in Chicago, October 18 - 20, 1928. The 300 delegates will represent a cross section of boy's work, student life, and town, country and district leaders who are interested in the mutual problems of town and country.

Among those who will contribute either addresses or leadership in connection with the conference are A. Z. Mann, Northwestern University, William Allen White, Emporia, Kansas, and Bishop John T. Dallas of New Hampshire.

RURAL URBAN RELATIONS.

A "Rural Urban Relations Week" is to be observed in Chicago, October 28 to November 3, 1928. Topics to be discussed include "The Responsibility of the City Church for Rural Church Improvement"; "Rural-Urban Conflict, National and Local" and "Dairymen vs. Chicago". Special features are an all day tour of milk distributing agencies and the Chicago dairy district and a union ministers' meeting of city and rural pastors to be held at Graham Taylor Hall, Chicago Theological Seminary.

The Chicago Forum, Church Federation and Theological Seminary and the commission on Church and Industry, the commission on Church and Social Service and The Federal Council of Churches are cooperating in the project.

ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK.

The annual conference of the Missouri State Conference of Social Work will meet at Columbia, Missouri, October 4, 5 and 6, 1928. The program will consider various aspects of the development of rural social work within the state. E. L. Morgan, professor of rural sociology, University of Missouri, is president of the conference for this year.

RURAL ORGANIZATION TO BE THEME OF 1929 COUNTRY LIFE CONFERENCE.

According to a vote taken recently by questionnaire among the directors of the American Country Life Association "Rural Organization" received apparent unanimous choice as the theme for the 1929 National Conference. Also, Ames, Iowa (Iowa State College) received unanimous choice as a place of meeting for the conference. According to Nat T. Frame, Executive Secretary of the American Country Life Association, "A fall (1928) meeting of the directors of the Association will probably be held in Washington at a time that will best articulate with the meetings of the Land Grant College Association and with the National Grange.

The editorial work is already progressing on the bound book of the proceedings of the Lansing and Urbana conferences, which it is hoped to distribute to members at a comparatively early date.

The vitality of the American Country Life Association as an organization is evidenced by the 189 new members, who had never belonged before, as a result of the Urbana conference. The revenue of the Association for June and July 1928 was \$1940 as compared to \$1833 for the same months in 1927".

RURAL SOCIOLOGICAL MONOGRAPH.

"Rural Sociological Monograph" is a 110 page mimeograph report issued by the Advisory Committee on Social and Economic Research in Agriculture of the Social Science Research Council of which H. C. Taylor, Northwestern University, is chairman. The manuscript was prepared by C. J. Galpin, Division of Farm Population and Rural Life, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, J. H. Kolb, University of Wisconsin, Dwight Sanderson, Cornell University, and C. C. Taylor, North Carolina State College.

The monograph will be distributed without charge as long as the limited supply of 500 copies lasts. Requests for copy should be addressed to C. J. Galpin, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C.

HANDBOOK FOR RESEARCH WORKERS IN AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS IS OF INTEREST TO RURAL SOCIOLOGISTS.

The part of the new "Handbook for Research Workers in Agricultural Economics" dealing with methodology will prove of interest to workers in the field of rural sociology. The handbook was prepared by the Advisory Committee on Social and Economic Research in Agriculture of the Social Science Research Council of which H. C. Taylor, Northwestern University, is chairman. Requests for information as to where copies of the handbook may be obtained should be addressed to H. C. Tolley, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C.

RURAL HANDBOOK.

The second issue of the "Handbook of Rural Social Resources", revised, has been recently published by the University of Chicago Press. Edited by B. Y. Landis, the book is a "cooperative project in which numerous agencies and individuals have had a part". Topics dealt with include rural churches, cooperative movement, education, art, population changes, standards of living, etc. Thirty agencies engaged in rural social work are described in the latter part of the book.

PROCEEDINGS OF TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING OF AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL SOCIETY AVAILABLE.

"Papers and Proceedings of the Twenty-second Annual Meeting of the American Sociological Society" is available from the University of Chicago press. The volume contains the papers and discussions presented before the Rural Sociology Section of the Society at the annual meeting held in Washington, D. C., December 27-30, 1927. These presentations are grouped under the heads of research, teaching and extension.

Research is approached from the standpoint of "Scope, Methodology and Personnel" and "The Next Steps ---". Under teaching the "Status of Rural Sociology in Colleges and Universities" and a "Partial Analysis of Text Books in Rural Sociology" are considered. In the field of extension, "Report of the Committee" and "Extension Needs in Rural Social Organization" are the chief topics presented and discussed.

Among the papers contributed by rural sociologists to other divisions or sections of the society are "The Relation of the Farmer to Rural and Urban Groups", by Dwight Sanderson; "Changing Relations between Town and Country" by John M. Gillette; "Special Interest Groups in Rural Society", by J. H. Kolb; "Principles of Expenditure of Farm Incomes", by C. C. Zimmerman; "Application of the Statistical Method to the Study of Wealth and Welfare of Farm Families", by J. A. Dickey; and "Application of the Case Method to the Study of Wealth and Welfare of Farm Families", by Geo. H. von Tungeln.

DEVELOPMENT METHODS AND RESULTS OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS RESEARCH.

Rural sociology is mentioned frequently in "Development Methods and Results of Agricultural Economic Research in the United States", by Sigmund von Frauendorfer, International Institute of Agriculture, in the July issue of the Journal of Farm Economics. C. J. Galpin, K. L. Butterfield and Sir Horace Plunkett are among the rural sociologists mentioned in the article.

In 1919, "Rural Sociology also found official recognition and a permanent home in Washington. C. J. Galpin was put in charge of this work, and later he induced the Census Bureau to collect and publish information with regard to the size and composition of the rural population and its sociological structure. Thus sociological research was for the first time placed on a firm foundation."

MODERN SOCIAL PROBLEMS.

"Modern Social Problems, an Elementary Study of American Social Life and Institutions", by E. H. Shideler, professor of economics and sociology, Franklin College, is offered as a "text for senior high schools, normal schools and junior colleges". Division headings include the individual and society, types of society, our society; the American nation, social institutions and problems, and social control, human nature and the making of the individual. One of the nineteen chapters is devoted to American rural life and problems.

According to the author, "The text is unique in the emphasis placed on concrete materials. An appreciation of our own society can be best obtained by a comparison with other societies. Accordingly a description and analysis of several distinctly different American communities is given in order that the comparison may be concrete and not abstract to the student. A specific actual community such as a village of one of our American Indian tribes is used for each society in order to make the material more concrete. The lack of concreteness is the greatest fault of the best texts in sociology for the high school and junior college".

The text of more than 300 pages is published in mimeograph by Edwards Brothers, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

UTAH FARM VILLAGE LIFE.

"The Utah Farm Village of Ephraim", Brigham Young University Studies, No. 2, by Lowry Nelson, is available from the University, Provo, Utah. The study was made in cooperation with the Division of Farm Population and Rural Life, United States Department of Agriculture.

Geographical and historical setting, land tenure, livestock industry and standards of wealth consumption, all in or pertaining to the village of Ephraim are given attention. Points of interest in the summary include the following:

"Roughly, sixty per cent of the people of Ephraim are engaged in agriculture. The next largest groups are manufacturers, and professionals, each with over twelve per cent. There are 8.4 per cent engaged in trade.

The farm group has slightly larger families than has the non-farm group. This may be accounted for partly in the higher average age of the farmers.

The living standard is shown to bear a distinct relation to the amount of education received by the parents. The higher the education, the stronger is the tendency to purchase the conveniences of modern life.

Education also seems to increase the tendency to go into debt, probably for the things which make for more comfortable conditions.

The laboring group in Ephraim has a lower standard of living than does the farm group, or that of other occupations. The laborers are mainly young people who have not sufficient farm land on which to make a livelihood and who therefore are compelled to rely on employment whenever they can secure it. Most of such employment is naturally on farms, and is therefore seasonal."

EFFECTS OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ON RURAL LIFE.

"Effects of Industrial Development on Rural Life in Sullivan County, Tennessee", Record Vol. 5, No. 3, University of Tennessee, embodies the plan and results of a study by C. E. Allred and J. C. Fitch. The Division of Farm Population and Rural Life, United States Department of Agriculture, cooperated with the Tennessee Agricultural Experiment Station in making the study.

Two localities "nearly equal in soil fertility and topography, one that has remained agricultural and one that has developed commercially", were covered by the survey method. The object of the study was "to find out just what effect the commercial development of a rural community has had upon rural population, agriculture, land values, highway development, schools, churches, health facilities, communication, trading centers, morals, social life; in fact, on all phases of community life."

A number of problems needing further study are outlined.

STUDY OF RELIGION OF TWO HUNDRED FARMERS.

A study of "The Religion of Two Hundred Farmers of McHenry County, Illinois", by Carl R. Hutchinson, is reported in mimeograph form by the Chicago Theological Seminary. The purpose of the study was "To discover the relationship between the church and the farmers in the dairy district of the northwest of Chicago. An attempt was made to discover the relation between church membership and membership in progressive farm organizations and in other ways to evaluate the place of religion in the farmer's life. The Survey was especially interested in the farmers who tested their cows before the city forced them to do so. Here was a group who acted from motives other than legal compulsion. How were they motivated?"

A brief summary of findings states that "Farmers who join churches also join the Farm Bureau and the Pure Milk Association in larger numbers than those who do not. Farmers who joined churches furnished a relatively high percentage of those who tested their herds for tuberculosis before the city compulsory ordinance went into effect. The alert farmer avoided the crisis in the dairy district by anticipating it. Forty three per cent of the farmers who are church members had no call from a minister during the past year".

CHILDREN WORKING ON FARMS.

"Children Working on Farms in Certain Sections of Northern Colorado", by B. F. Coen, Wilbur F. Skinner and Dorothy Leach, is available, as bulletin Series 27, No. 2, from the Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colorado. The report is based upon studies made in the latter part of 1924 by the Colorado Agricultural College and the National Child Labor Committee cooperating.

The purpose of the studies according to the authors was two-fold, "First, to express accurately and without personal bias what children worked, the kind of work they did, how long they worked, and with what remuneration; under what conditions they lived, their attendance upon school and their grade standing, together with certain more general facts, relative to the communities and the beet industry. Second, to place in the hands of all interested in and responsible for conditions, information upon which to base an opinion, to the end that practical means may be formulated for adjusting, wherever need be, the kind and amount of work to each child according to his age; his right to schooling; play; 'more abundant life'; advancing development, physical, mental, social and religious; rights of life and liberty under the constitution; work, not drudgery; play, not frivolity; love, worship".

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC COUNTY SURVEY.

"An Economic and Social Survey of Wise County", issued in May, 1928, is eleventh in the series of Virginia County Surveys edited by Wilson Gee of the University of Virginia. The study which was conducted by Ralph E. Kennedy contains several chapters which should prove of interest to rural sociologists. Among these chapters are Towns of Wise County, Facts about the Folks, Evidences of Progress and County Problems.

SOCIAL CHANGES IN 1927.

The July, 1928, issue of the American Journal of Sociology is "a special one devoted to recent social changes in the United States". Included in the issue are articles on natural resources, invention and discovery, production, labor, wages, employment, social and labor legislation, etc. "Population", by Warren S. Thompson, "Rural Life", by John M. Gillette, "The Family", by Ernest R. Groves and "Group and Community Organization", by LeRoy E. Bowman should prove of much interest to workers in the field of rural sociology.

According to the editors "The purpose of the issue was to present records of fact rather than speculative or exhortative articles. While the body of contributions is factual, they are not merely a record of fact. They present facts selected, analyzed, and ordered with such generalizations and conclusions as flow from the data. So, also, such interpretations as the materials justify are presented. In addition, the different writers have described such new methods of collecting or dealing with the phenomena as may have been discovered".

FAMILY BUDGET AS TOOL FOR SOCIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS.

Research Workers and others concerned with the farmer's standard of living will find something of interest in "The Family Budget as a Tool for Sociological Analysis", by C. C. Zimmerman, in the May, 1928, issue of the American Journal of Sociology. In abstract the article "discusses the use of budgetary analyses by the rural sociologists for the purpose of grasping and understanding some of the chief effects of urbanization or ruralization upon the behavior of social groups. Studies of budgetary behavior have been carried on with profit for more than two hundred and fifty years, yet much is still to be done. The works of Engel and LePlay suggest that an understand-

ing of many effects of urbanization upon social behavior may be grasped through the use of budgetary analyses. Studies made by the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station suggest that the organization of the rural budget is primarily about their land and real property. On the other hand, urbanization increases the organization of the budget about the individual and adds to the number of choices and decisions that must be made. Further, a summary of some characteristics of living or budgetary behavior indicates that the value of such studies is increased by the use of inter-correlations of many fields of behavior. This means that the sociologists have an opportunity and an obligation in making such studies. Some principles or social laws not ordinarily given in such studies are suggested.

REPRINT FAMILY LIVING BULLETINS.

Bulletins 237 and 238, "Cost of Living on Iowa Farms" and "Standard of Living on Iowa Farms" are being reprinted by the Iowa Experiment Station to fill the many requests for them. The supply of each of these (10,000 in number) issued in 1926 was exhausted in less than ten months. This, according to Geo. H. vonTungeln, rural sociologist at the Iowa State College, "indicates a very keen interest in these two phases of farm life".

FOOD HABITS OF FARMERS.

"A Study of Food Habits of People in two Contrasting Areas of Mississippi, "by Dorothy Dickens, is available in the form of Bul. No. 245 from Mississippi Agricultural Experiment Station, Agricultural College, Mississippi. One hundred families representing 548 people kept records for the study.

Among the "conclusions and recommendations" are the following:

"A general increase in the use of fruits and vegetables in the case of the majority, and the introduction of some form of meat once a day in the case of a few would have resulted in better dietaries.

The average Mississippi farmer can more easily afford from the standpoint of health and finances to put labor into raising food than he can to put cash into purchasing food".

BUYING HABITS OF SMALL TOWN COMMUNITIES.

"Facts about the Buying Habits of 173 Small Town Communities" has something of interest to workers concerned with rural standards of living. The study which was made by members of American Home Magazine Publishers, 510 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, in towns with an average of 600 population, sought information by the questionnaire method on ownership of home, automobile, modern improvements, reading matter, clothing, and other elements of family living.

Size of family, number of persons employed per family and occupation pursued were ascertained.

THE CHURCH AND THE AGRICULTURAL CRISIS.

"The Church and the Agricultural Crisis" by Edmund deS. Brunner, has been printed by the Divinity School of the University of Chicago and the Chicago Seminary. This pamphlet contains the materials which were used for the 1927 Alden-Tuthill lectures at the two institutions named above. "It takes its name from the opening and longest of the three parts. The other two parts deal with newer aspects of the country church problems, both program and administration" as the author sees them.

POPULATION, FOOD SUPPLY AND AMERICAN AGRICULTURE.

"Population, Food Supply and American Agriculture", an address delivered by O. E. Baker before the joint session of the American Farm Economic Association and the Rural Sociology Section of the American Sociological Society, December 29, 1928, has been mimeographed for distribution. A dozen well-prepared maps and charts add to the effectiveness of the paper. A copy of the paper may be obtained from the Office of Information, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C.

RURAL POPULATION - CHINA.

"The Composition and Growth of Rural Population Groups in China", by C. M. Chiao and J. Lossing Buck appears in the Chinese Economic Journal, Vol. 2, No. 3, March, 1928.

The purpose of this study "is to reveal the actual growth of population for a single year period in typical rural districts, for it is in the country where at least eight-tenths of the people of the nation live. In order to understand this growth more completely, data on the composition of the patriarchal farm family and analysis of the population by age and sex is also presented."

RURAL POPULATION MOVEMENT STUDY BEING EXTENDED.

P. G. Beck, research instructor in rural sociology, Ohio State University, is extending his "rural population movement" study, under way for the past year, to localities of southeastern Ohio. His study for northeastern Ohio is now being mimeographed as a preliminary report for distribution.

STUDIES VOCATIONAL MOBILITY OF FARMERS.

John F. Markey, Assistant Sociologist on the Storrs Experiment Station staff, Connecticut, has recently completed his study of the "Vocational Mobility of Connecticut Farmers". Other studies to be undertaken by the Storrs Station in the field of rural sociology "in the near future include a measurement of the knowledge farmers have of their business and a measurement of farmers' socio-economic contributions to their communities".

JOINT STUDY OF LAND UTILIZATION, FARM BUSINESS AND FAMILY LIVING.

A joint study of land utilization, farm business and family living in selected localities of Laurel County Kentucky, is being conducted by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in cooperation with the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station. Purposes of the study which is adapted to marginal and submarginal agricultural areas are:

1. "To determine for the territory covered, a land utilization program based upon a thorough study of physical conditions, present methods of utilization and the various factors of the existing economic environment.
2. To determine the possibilities of ameliorating the mode of living and of adjusting the mode of living, the public utilities of the region and the social institutions to the proposed changes in land utilization".

L. C. Gray, H. R. Tolley and C. J. Galpin, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and W. D. Nichols, University of Kentucky, are specified leaders of the project. C. F. Clayton, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, is in direct charge of the field survey and the tabulation of data. L. A. Cramer, a temporary employee of the Division of Farm Population and Rural Life, and Merton D. Oyler of the University of Kentucky, both graduates of Ohio State University, are handling the family living end of the survey.

Families visited have cooperated most generously by furnishing data needed in connection with the study.

SOCIOLOGICAL PROBLEMS OF COOPERATIVE MARKETING.

The Division of Farm Population and Rural Life and Cooperative Marketing, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, have jointly entered into the first of a new series of research studies. These are focused upon some of the sociological and psychological problems of cooperative marketing. The project is under the immediate direction of Theo. B. Manny, of the first named Division. The initial survey is being made in the Eastern Shore counties of Maryland and Virginia, covering the marketing of the Irish and sweet potato crops of the area. The Agricultural Experiment Stations of both States concerned have been helping with the field work which is now virtually completed. Some results of the survey will probably be made available before the end of the current year.

RESEARCH STUDIES IN PROGRESS.

During the coming year the Department of Rural Sociology, University of Missouri, will carry forward the following studies:

1. Standard of Living of Farm Families - a cooperative study between the departments of Rural Sociology, Home Economics, and Agricultural Economics, under the direction of R. L. Hill, who is a fellow in Rural Sociology.

2. The Effective Location of Rural Groups - under the direction of E. L. Morgan.

3. Community Organization - under the direction of H. J. Burt.

GOES TO UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

E. L. Kirkpatrick, Associate Agricultural Economist of the Division of Farm Population and Rural Life, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, has accepted a position in the Division of Rural Sociology, University of Wisconsin. In his new position Mr. Kirkpatrick will have charge of research work and assist with the teaching in rural sociology. His teaching activities for the present year will center in a seminar course in farm standards of living given during the second semester.

In the Division of Farm Population and Rural Life Mr. Kirkpatrick has conducted research work on the farmer's standard of living. He is author or co-author of several bulletins and a number of preliminary reports in this field of work. He came to the Division of Farm Population and Rural Life on the completion of his graduate work at Cornell in 1922.

Mr. Kirkpatrick's six years in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics has won the confidence and esteem of all his fellow-workers. His research studies on the problem of the farmer's living and income-spending has brought together a body of fact which has afforded a measure of understanding to the whole subject of the farmer's family consumption, where previously existed only vague speculation. His clear presentation of the quantitative and financial phases of rural living lifted out of the tangle of rural life, has set the stage for deeper study and stimulated a new interest in an adequate measure of the farmer's standard of living.

The Division of Farm Population and Rural Life congratulates Mr. Kirkpatrick on the wide-spread influence of his product and wishes him well in his new Wisconsin position.

RURAL SOCIOLOGICAL STUDIES COMPLETED, UNDER WAY AND CONTEMPLATED
AT UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

"Special Interest Groups in Rural Society", Research Bulletin No. 84, has recently been issued by the Agricultural Experiment Station of the University of Wisconsin. This is a study of 350 local organizations in five Wisconsin counties.

"The Carrying Power of Individuals, Families and Communities for Various Kinds of Organizations" is a study now in process and "The Rural Family in Relation to Community Organizations and Standards of Living" is a study contemplated for the coming year.

FIELD WORK ON SOCIAL CONTACT STUDY COMPLETED.

The field work connected with the research project in "Social Contacts Within a Rural Community of Some 1600 People", under the direction of H. J. Burt, Department of Sociology, University of Missouri, has been completed and results of the study will be ready for distribution about December 1.

WASHINGTON STATE COLLEGE STUDIES FARM YOUTH.

The College of Agriculture, State College of Washington, in cooperation with the Division of Farm Population and Rural Life, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, is making a study of "What Becomes of Farm Youth in Selected Rural Communities in the State of Washington". The field work is being done by Alex A. Smick, a graduate student who will take his master's degree in sociology this year.

Mr. E. A. Taylor, instructor in sociology, who has been doing field work in rural sociology, will enter the University of Minnesota this fall to do graduate work in sociology. Mr. Taylor will be succeeded in the Department of Sociology by Carl E. Dent, who has just taken his master's degree at the University of Kansas.

TO STUDY INFLUENCE OF GOOD ROADS AND AUTOMOBILES.

H. C. Hoffsommer formerly with the North Dakota Agricultural College and the past year a graduate student at Cornell University has been appointed assistant in the Department of Rural Social Organization, Cornell University. Mr. Hoffsommer will have charge of a survey of Wayne County, N. Y. to determine the social and economic areas in that county and the influence of good roads and the automobiles on the centralization of facilities and services in the larger villages and cities.

STUDY RURAL COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS.

North Carolina Experiment Station is conducting a "Study of Community Organizations in North Carolina", the project having been approved for Purnell support July 2.

TO STUDY RURAL SOCIAL ORGANIZATION.

J. P. Schmidt who joined the staff in rural sociology at Ohio State University July first, is conducting an historical and analytical study of rural social organization in Ohio.

TO STUDY CHURCH ATTITUDES OF FARMERS.

The Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station proposes to start a study of "Church Attitudes of Oklahoma Farmers" this fall. J. F. Page, rural sociologist, will have charge of the study. Mr. Page hopes "to correlate the church attitudes of about 3,000 Oklahoma farmers with the status of the neighborhood and village center with respect to economic conditions, the strength of lodge, church, chamber of commerce, and school, the attitude of the press, and the status of recreation."

FIRST YEAR AWARDS OF GRADUATE FELLOWSHIPS.

First year awards of graduate fellowships in agricultural economics and rural sociology are presented by E. G. Nourse, of the Institute of Economics in the July issue of the Journal of Farm Economics. It will be recalled that appointees and alternates were named in the last issue of Activities.

Mr. Nourse describes the method of selecting the appointees from the 100 applicants and the plan of apportioning the available funds among the appointees. Also, he gives "a brief analytical discussion of the geographical dispersion of candidates and appointees, of the institutions for which a preference was expressed and on fields of work and types of training indicated on the application blanks".

Thirteen of the candidates were interested in rural sociology, five were interested in rural institutions and three were interested in rural social economics.

The committee making the awards consisted of E. G. Nourse, chairman, Joseph F. Davis, Frank A. Fetter, C. J. Galpin, W. J. Spillman and Henry A. Wallace.

NEWLY-ELECTED DIRECTORS OF AMERICAN COUNTRY LIFE ASSOCIATION.

The seven directors elected at the annual business meeting of the American Country Life Association held at Urbana, Illinois, June 21, for a period of three years are W. J. Campbell, Y.M.C.A. College, Springfield, Mass., Mabel Carney, Teacher's College, Columbia University, E. C. Lindeman, New York School for Social Research, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., New York City, G. I. Christie, Ontario Agricultural College, H. C. Taylor, Northwestern University, and Mrs. C. C. Burns, University of Illinois.

R. K. Bliss, Iowa State College, was elected for a term of two years to fill the vacancy caused by the death of E. C. Meredith of Des Moines. Wm. H. Tuft, Michigan State College, and Herman Bowers, West Virginia University, were elected chairman and secretary respectively of the student section, each to serve for one year.

MRS. VEDA LARSON TURNER.

Mrs. Veda Larson Turner died at the Sibley Hospital, Washington, D. C., July 26, 1928. Mrs. Turner was connected with the Division of Farm Population and Rural Life from 1919 until 1925. She will be remembered by our readers as co-author with C. J. Galpin of "Farm Population of Eight Selected Counties of the United States".

Since resigning from her position in the Division of Farm Population and Rural Life, Mrs. Turner has lived in Washington, her husband being with the Division of Land Economics, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

H. H. PETERSON, NAGPUR, INDIA, STUDIES RURAL LIFE IN AMERICA AND EUROPE.

H. H. Peterson, representative of the Y.M.C.A. at Nagpur, India, visited the Division of Farm Population and Rural Life, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, recently. Mr. Peterson who had been studying with R. T. Ely, H. C. Taylor and Geo. S. Wehrwein, Northwestern University, was on his way to visit various rural sections of central and southern Europe to gain further light on the social and economic problems of India.

In Nagpur, a mill town of 100,000 population, Mr. Peterson set up a consumer's cooperative store for the purchase and retail sale of wheat, rice, and other food grains. He is looking forward to the establishment of wider units of cooperative marketing in India.

GOES TO OHIO WESLEYAN.

E. M. Banzet who has been a graduate assistant in sociology at Michigan State College during the past two years will teach courses in Rural Sociology at Ohio Wesleyan University next year.

STATE CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK EMPLOYS SECRETARY.

The Missouri State Conference of Social Work has recently employed Harold J. Mathews as executive secretary, with headquarters in Columbia, Missouri, and an office with the Department of Rural Sociology, University of Missouri. Mr. Mathews will give most of his time to the promotion of the work of the county superintendent of Public Welfare, which is Missouri's plan for the organization of rural social work.

TRAVELS IN EUROPE.

J. L. Hypes, professor of education and sociology at the Connecticut Agricultural College, spent the summer travelling in England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Germany, Holland, and Denmark. Mr. Hypes made observations on the agricultural methods employed by farmers, cooperative marketing and vocational education in agriculture and home economics.

TEACHES AT UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA.

In the absence of C. A. Ellwood, University of Missouri, E. L. Morgan, in charge of the Division of Rural Sociology, has been chairman of the Department of General Sociology during the past year. Mr. Morgan taught in the Department of Sociology at the University of Minnesota during the last half of the summer session.

STUDIES AT UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

Ada C. Niedermeyer, supervisor of field work in the Department of Rural Sociology, University of Missouri, spent the summer in school at the University of Chicago.

RESUMES WORK ON STUDY OF FOREIGN BORN FARMERS.

Since returning from the International Missionary Council at Jerusalem, Edmund deS. Brunner has resumed work on the study of foreign-born farmers, which is being conducted under the auspices of the Institute of Social and Religious Research. Results of the study are to be published early in 1929.

A summary "of the work which Mr. Brunner did in the Far East, together with a revision of 'Rural Korea' appears in the rural volume of the proceedings of the International Missionary Council Meeting at Jerusalem, March, 1928."

HOME TALENT TOURNAMENTS AND APPRAISAL FORMS FOR RURAL COMMITTEES TO GET ATTENTION.

At the University of Wisconsin, D. E. Lindstrom, last year a graduate student, is giving full-time to extension work with particular emphasis on Home Talent Tournaments and County Leadership Schools. Robert Polson, an advanced student, is giving attention to appraisal forms for rural communities.

TEACHES RURAL DRAMATICS AT UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

Mary Eva Duthie has been advanced to Assistant Extension Professor in Rural Social Organization, New York State College of Agriculture, Cornell University. During the past summer Miss Duthie taught two courses in rural dramatics at the University of Virginia summer school.

TAKES SPECIAL WORK IN RURAL DRAMATICS.

R. B. Tom, extension specialist in recreation at Ohio State University took special work in rural dramatics at the Cornell University summer school the past summer.

RURAL LIBRARIES.

"The Annual Report, 1927-1928, of the Committee on Library Extension, American Library Association, may be obtained from the Association, 863 Randolph Street, Chicago. Among other points of interest the report gives a list of the counties in the United States appropriating funds for county library service.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT GETS ATTENTION IN INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

County government was given a prominent place in the second session of the Institute of Public Affairs held at the University of Virginia, August 5 - 18. Kirk H. Porter, author of "Country and Township Government in the United States", conducted a round table discussion at which home rule for counties, the county manager idea, law enforcement and other aspects of rural government were considered.

FARM POPULATION AND RURAL LIFE ACTIVITIES

A REVIEW OF CURRENT RESEARCH AND OTHER RELATED PROJECTS OF THE DIVISION OF FARM
POPULATION AND RURAL LIFE AND INSTITUTIONS AND AGENCIES COOPERATING

ISSUED QUARTERLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS,
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

December 1, 1928.

Vol. II, No. 4.

NEW CHAIRMAN OF THE PURNELL SUB-COMMITTEE ON RURAL SOCIAL ORGANIZATION.

Dean A. R. Mann of New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University has been appointed Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Rural Social Organization. It will be recalled that the former chairman, Director G. I. Christie has gone to Canada as President of the Ontario Agricultural College. The members of the Sub-committee were unanimous in requesting the appointment of Dean Mann as their Chairman and are naturally pleased with Dean Mann's statement that he will assume the responsibilities, at least for the time being. The Sub-committee as it stands at present is made up as follows: C. J. Galpin, J. H. Kolb, E. L. Morgan, Eben Mumford, E. D. Sanderson, and C. C. Taylor.

MEETING OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION OF COUNTRY LIFE AT BERNE, SWITZERLAND, AUGUST 29, 30, 31.

A meeting of the International Commission on Country Life along with several other international associations was held at Berne, Switzerland, for the purpose of establishing a stronger mutual relationship. Mr. Asher Hobson was an unofficial delegate from the United States to these meetings. A report was presented at this congress by Mr. F. Graftiau, President of the International Commission for the Embellishment of Rural Life, which report is in print and may be obtained by addressing Mr. F. Graftiau at Louvain, Belgium.

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS IN RURAL SOCIOLOGY.

Fred C. Frey and Conrad Taeuber, holders of Social Science Research Fellowships in rural sociology for 1928-29, are in attendance at the University of Minnesota. E. A. Willson has leave of absence of one year from the N. D. State Agricultural College, and is pursuing courses at the University of Wisconsin. A. F. Wileden is in attendance at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York. The Fellowship fund of \$30,000 is available for rural social and economic fellowships in the year 1929-30, under the same conditions as for the year 1928-29. Announcements of these Fellowships are being issued December 1, 1928. Requests for applications should be made to Dr. E. G. Nourse, 26 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington, D. C.

HOW MANY COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS CAN FAMILIES AND INDIVIDUALS CARRY?

E. L. Kirkpatrick has completed this summer, field work in Burnett and LaCrosse Counties, Wisconsin, upon the second year's work of the Purnell project, RURAL COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS, conducted in cooperation with the Division of Farm Population and Rural Life, in which he is giving special attention to the basic conditions surrounding individuals and farm families; especially conditions which limit the amount of energy that they can put into rural organizations. Rock and Walworth Counties will be studied later by Mr. Kirkpatrick.

AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL SOCIETY MEETS IN CHICAGO DECEMBER 27 - 28.

Tentative Program
RURAL SOCIOLOGY SECTION, AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL SOCIETY.
Chicago, Ill.

Thursday, December 27, 10:00-12:00 A.M.

Meetings of Sections of Society.

Section on Rural Sociology, J. H. Kolb, Chairman of Committee on Research, presiding.

Appointment of Committees.

Scope, Method and Future Needs in the Following Fields of Research with their Implications for Extension Work in Rural Sociology.

Projects relating to Social Organization, E. L. Morgan, University of Missouri.

Case presentation of studies in this field (speakers to be selected).

"Comparison of Some Factors in Rural-Urban Culture and Attitudes", Pitirim Sorokin, University of Minnesota.

Population Projects, C. Luther Fry, Institute of Social and Religious Research, New York City. Case presentation of studies of population projects (speakers to be selected).

"Rural Population and the Census", Leon Truesdell, Bureau of Census, Washington, D. C.

Discussion.

Thursday, December 27, 12:30-3:00 P.M.

Joint luncheon with the American Farm Economic Association.

"Mexican Immigration", general topic.

"Antecedents of Mexican Immigration into the United States", Dr. Manuel Camio, Mexico.

"Mexican Immigration from the Economic Point of View", Paul S. Taylor, University of California. (Conducting investigation of Mexican labor in California, Colorado, and Calumet Steel District for the Social Science Research Council).

"Mexican Immigration from the Sociological Point of View", E. L. Bogardus, University of Southern California.

Discussion led by Max Handman, University of Texas, and Alva Taylor, Vanderbilt University.

Thursday, December 27, 5:30-8:00 P.M.

Joint Dinner meeting of Community Center Association and Rural Sociological Section, LeRoy Bowman, Columbia University, and B. L. Hummell, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, in charge.

(Part of the program as submitted by the Rural Sociological Section).

"Progress of the Mississippi Plan of Community Organization in a Typical Rural Community", J. M. Dean, Mississippi State College of Agriculture.

"Community Development in Ohio - A Specific Illustration", R. B. Tom, Ohio State University.

"The Use of the Score Card in a West Virginia Community", A. H. Rapking, West Virginia College of Agriculture.

Discussion led by George W. Farrell, United States Department of Agriculture.

Friday, December 28, 10:00-12:00 A.M.

Meetings of Sections of the Society.

Section on Rural Sociology.

Introductory Statement, Eben Mumford, Michigan State College, Chairman of Steering Committee.

"The Effect of the Cultural Factor of Education on Consumption Tendencies in Two Rural Communities", Lowry Nelson, Brigham Young University.

"The Life History Method as Applied to Rural Sociology", C. H. Cooley, University of Michigan.

"Methods of Studying Personality Development in Rural and Urban Groups, H. B. Hawthorn, Municipal University of Akron, Ohio.

Discussion led by C. J. Galpin, United States Department of Agriculture.

Friday, December 28, 12:30-3:00 P.M.

Luncheon Meeting of Rural Sociological Section, B. F. Coen, Colorado Agricultural College, member of Committee on the Teaching of Rural Sociology, presiding.

"The Teaching of Rural Sociology", general topic.

"Content of Courses in Rural Sociology", Fred R. Yoder, State College of Washington.

"Uses of Surveys, Census Data, and Other Sources", J. O. Rankin, University of Nebraska.

Discussion led by A. W. Hayes, Marshall College, and J. L. Hypes, Connecticut Agricultural College.

REVISED EDITION OF RURAL SOCIOLOGY TEXT.

John M. Gillette's well-known text "Rural Sociology" presents itself anew in 1928 with considerable revision of contents. Statistical statements are brought up to date; many chapters have been rewritten; purely economic material has been reduced or eliminated; a new chapter on standards of living among farmers has been added. The new book keeps the point of view pretty much of the pioneer, 1913, edition; namely, that of a "rural society", a "rural population", "rural migration", etc., in which the "rural" concept is based on or grows out of relative density of a resident population quite apart from the implications of occupation. One looks in vain for any detailed farm population U. S. Census statistics of 1920 and 1925; or for much central theory emerging from agricultural life. It is probably well for the development of the science of rural sociology to have so consistent and sturdy a champion of the sociological and psychological homogeneity of the density concept as over against the occupational concept, which seems to be coming to the front.

Dr. Tilma Hainari of Helsingfors, Finland, contributes the following statement at our special request. Mrs. Hainari is one of the leaders of the National Council of Women of Finland.

"Tillage of the soil has been for centuries, and still is the principal source of livelihood in Finland. Women take a very important part in agriculture. In many parts of Finland they share the outdoor work of the spring and summer almost on equal terms with the men, especially on the small holdings. As a rule they undertake the care of the animals. In the more sparsely populated districts the men are often away for long periods doing haulage work, either on outlying portions of the farm, or working for wages at a still greater distance. Then the whole management of the farm is in the hands of the mistress. This fact, and the great variety of occupations carried on in the home have made the women of Finland exceedingly enterprising and versatile."

"The Finnish housewives, both urban and rural ones, are organized in "The Martha Union" which at present numbers about 400 branches. Within the local branches and circles the members gather at weekly and monthly meetings when a short lecture is held, followed by discussion and music. Here women of different classes meet as equals; as members of the same organization. This encourages mutual understanding. The Union brings together representatives of women's rural and urban organizations and gives them the opportunity of getting into touch with one another. It enjoys great popularity and has the sympathy of all classes of the population. The aim is to make it generally realized that the housewife performs as useful a function nationally as a member of any regular profession."

Tilma Hainari.

AN ENGLISH COUNTRY TOWN SURVEYED.

"Leplay House, Westminster (England) has recently carried out a survey of Melton Mowbray, a country town of about 10,000 inhabitants in the Eastern Midlands. The town is at once the market and social center of a fairly prosperous farming area, an industrial center on a small scale, and one of the best centers for fox hunting in Great Britain. The survey has thrown light upon the urgent problems caused by through motor traffic; it has also laid emphasis upon the need for, and possibility of, adequate recreational provision in such small country towns. It adds to the growing body of evidence that shows a population of 10,000 to be the limit for centralized provision of all social service; in Melton Mowbray separate recreational and educational provision in different parts of the town is already becoming necessary. Another interesting point discussed in the Survey is the adapting of old and attractive private houses to use as community institutions."

Alexander Farquharson.

The foregoing paragraph has been contributed at our request by Mr. Alexander Farquharson of LePlay House, London.

SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS AND AGENCIES IN NORTH DAKOTA.

In cooperation with the Division of Farm Population and Rural Life of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, E. A. Willson, Research Specialist in Rural Social Organization at the N. D. State College of Agriculture, has completed, and the Agricultural Experiment Station has printed, a research study of the principal social organizations and agencies in North Dakota. The bulletin is unusually attractive in make-up, being amply illustrated, containing many geographs of the State of North Dakota, which present to the eye the relative positions of these various associations, societies, clubs and agencies. Mr. Willson, while stressing this study as preliminary to more intensive studies of social organizations, justifies the pointing out at this time of many inadequacies in social agencies by the fact that an understanding of conditions is prerequisite to any improvement program.

AN ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF BRITISH REGIONAL SURVEYS.

It is interesting to note that LePlay House, 65 Belgrave Road, London, has just put on in November its annual exhibition of surveys for education in regional and civic matters. Among the materials exhibited were the most recent examples of survey maps, diagrams, illustrations and studies prepared at LePlay House. Many of these surveys are of an English or Scotch local character made by students from LePlay House while others are studies in other European countries, such as in rural Czechoslovakia. Members and friends of the Sociological Society at LePlay House took this occasion to hold an annual dinner, followed by an annual conference.

RURAL SOCIOLOGICAL MONOGRAPH.

The Monograph, RURAL SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN THE UNITED STATES, mimeographed by the Social Science Research Council, has been sent to the Library of each Land-Grant College, to each Director of the Experiment Station, each sociological journal at home and abroad, to a list of University libraries, large city public libraries, and to many rural sociologists and economists. Due to the limited number of the first free edition, a second edition will be issued, copies of which may be secured at cost, postpaid, by sending 60 cents to C. J. Galpin.

COLORADO CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK.

B. F. Coen of Colorado State College of Agriculture calls attention to the important rural aspects of the Colorado Conference of Social Work. The Conference considered the question of county nurses; the social conditions of the Mexicans in Colorado; the problems of child welfare, discussing particularly the establishment of a Public Welfare Bureau for the State of Colorado in behalf, especially, of children, both city and rural.

ANNUAL FAMILY LIVING IN SELECTED FARM HOMES OF NORTH DAKOTA.

"Annual Family Living in Selected Farm Homes of North Dakota", a preliminary report by E. L. Kirkpatrick, may be obtained from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture. Results of a summary of the cost or value of the goods used annually for family living purposes, as reported in 65 sets of farm-management cost accounts kept by farm families of North Dakota, are given in this report, the data being obtained from farm record and account studies undertaken cooperatively by the Division of Farm Management and Costs, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, and the Division of Farm Management, North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station. Copies have been mailed to all teachers listed in the Directory of Teachers of Rural Sociology, October 1, 1928.

A STUDY OF TOWN-COUNTRY RELATIONSHIPS.

C. R. Hoffer, Assistant Professor of Sociology at the Michigan State College, reports that he has read proof on a bulletin, entitled, "A Study of Town-Country Relationships". This should be off the press soon and ready for distribution.

A WELL-DESERVED HONORARY DEGREE.

At Commencement time in June, at Colgate University, the honorary degree of Doctor of Science was conferred upon Nat T. Frame, Director of Extension at West Virginia University and Executive Secretary of the American Country Life Association.

PROMOTION TO ASSISTANT IN RURAL SOCIOLOGY.

Mr. Alex A. Smick, graduate of the State College of Washington, 1928, during the past summer carried on a field study in three communities in Washington gathering data on "What Becomes of Farm Youth". Mr. Smick has just been promoted to Assistant to Mr. Fred R. Yoder in the Department of Rural Sociology.

STUDIES IN CONNECTICUT.

J. L. Hypes of Connecticut Agricultural College has been making a detailed analysis of the vocational history, agricultural and non-agricultural, of farmers in important farm-type areas. The purpose has been to learn what are the occupational shifts from generation to generation, the relation of agricultural to non-agricultural employment, the significance of the agricultural ladder in acquiring vocational education in agriculture and farm ownership. The data are treated statistically and by case study methods. Growing out of the above study, special consideration is given to population mobility in rural Connecticut. The problem is to discover who are the "rolling stones" as well as who are the permanent residents of the population, correlating such data with length of time in farming and non-farming occupations, nationality, size of family, age, population trends, and other socio-economic factors.

LABORATORY MANUAL IN RURAL COMMUNITY PROBLEMS.

S. C. Ratcliffe of the Illinois Wesleyan University and L. W. Hacker of the Illinois State Normal University have offered to teachers in rural sociology one of the first laboratory manuals concerned with rural life. The Manual is based on "ten of the best known text-books" which deal with rural community life. Assignments from these text-books are expected to be made to students by instructors. The authors say that the Manual arose out of the recognition that "knowledge becomes a vital part of the student's personality to the extent that he discovers it for himself, connects it with his own best experiences of life and applies it to accurate and concrete situations with which he is familiar.". The publishers are McKnight and McKnight, Normal, Illinois.

EQUALIZING LIBRARY OPPORTUNITIES IN SOUTH DAKOTA.

"Equalizing Library Opportunities in South Dakota", Bulletin 233, Agricultural Experiment Station of the South Dakota College of Agriculture embodies the results of a study by W. F. Kumlien. The Division of Farm Population and Rural Life cooperated with the College in making the study.

The bulletin brings to light the fact that "the majority of rural people in the state are without local public library service. In 62 out of 66 counties the only public libraries are those supported independently by the towns and villages. In these same 62 counties, 96.8 per cent of the borrowers are town people, while 3.2 per cent are farmers."

Other points of interest in the summary include the following:

"Although there are 72 independent town and village libraries in the state, most of them are too small to be efficient library units. The unit of their support, in all but 26 cases, is less than 1500 people. When the supporting area is so small, either the cost per capita has to be excessive, or else the quality of service suffers."

"The solution of the problem for both town and country under South Dakota conditions seems to be the county library. It can meet the test for an efficient library unit, as agreed on by library authorities, and yet the costs per capita are not high."

REVIEW OF SOROKIN'S CONTEMPORARY SOCIOLOGICAL THEORIES.

A number of reviews of Pitirim Sorokin's recent book on Sociological Theories have appeared in various periodicals. An especially sympathetic review of considerable length was contained in the "Agricultural Economics Literature" under the date of September, 1928, by C. J. Galpin.

EFFECT OF TENANCY ON RURAL INSTITUTIONS.

"Effect of Tenancy on Rural Institutions" is the title of a study which is being conducted by Ohio Wesleyan University, under Prof. E. Tetreau in cooperation with the Division of Farm Population and Rural Life. The object of this study is to analyze some of the social conditions which accompany tenancy with respect to the household, the church, the school, the health conditions, and farmers' organizations. Two counties in Ohio have been selected for the study, Union County as representative of the average agricultural conditions in the state as to products and tenure, and Madison County as representative of the high tenancy counties.

COMPREHENSIVE SURVEY OF RURAL VERMONT.

H. C. Taylor of Northwestern University has been secured to direct over a period of three years a comprehensive survey of social and economic conditions in the State of Vermont with headquarters at Burlington, Vermont. Director Taylor feels that this is a pioneer attempt to bring together in a stimulating and harmonious program of rural betterment all the dynamic rural agencies and forces operating in the state. The survey has the backing of the governor, the state university, and the state conference of social work. The survey had a small beginning last year in the research work of H. F. Perkins, Prof. of Zoology at the University of Vermont, as he attempted to make a eugenic study of certain areas.

DIRECTORY OF TEACHERS OF RURAL SOCIOLOGY.

The new Directory of Teachers of Rural Sociology giving courses in colleges, universities, normal schools and theological seminaries during the academic year 1928-29, will be ready for distribution December 1. The number of institutions giving such courses this year is 554 compared with 549 of last year. Any teacher of rural sociology not receiving a copy of this by December 15 may obtain it by addressing the Division of Farm Population and Rural Life.

THE MINNESOTA SEMINAR IN RURAL SOCIOLOGY.

P. A. Sorokin and C. C. Zimmerman announce the publication of the first seminar study in Rural Sociology at the University of Minnesota in the September issue of "Social Forces". The study is entitled "Farmer Leaders in the United States of America". The seminar research for 1928-29 is devoted to an analysis of rural art as a phase of rural culture. Arnold Anderson has been appointed instructor in Sociology for 1928-29, specializing in Rural Sociology. Some of the students pursuing graduate courses in rural sociology at the University of Minnesota are E. H. Lott, of Montana State College, E. A. Taylor of Washington State College, Lynn Smith of the Brigham Young University of Utah, E. C. Paustian of Hamline University, P. H. Landis of the University of Michigan.

tenancy
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RURAL SOCIAL ORGANIZATION OF CLARK COUNTY.

"Rural Social Organization of Clark County", State College of Washington, Agricultural Experiment Station, ^{Bul.} No. 225, by E. A. Taylor and F. R. Yoder is now in print. The study was made in cooperation with the Division of Farm Population and Rural Life, United States Department of Agriculture. The general characteristics of Clark County, the rural neighborhoods, the town service centers, and the farmers' cooperative organizations are given attention. Among the several factors which affect vitally the rural organization of Clark County perhaps the most important are the following: (1) transportation and communication, (2) neighborhood and neighborhood activities, (3) rural schools and churches, and other rural institutions and their influence upon the life of the farm population, (4) recreational facilities, (5) the marketing system, and (6) town and country relations.

SECRETARYSHIP OF THE OHIO WELFARE CONFERENCE.

Perry P. Denune has recently been elected Executive Secretary of the Ohio Welfare Conference. This position, however, will not interfere with his course in Rural Sociology at the State University of Ohio. Mr. Denune's article in the October 15 number of The Survey magazine on the farm laborer's plight is expected to stimulate some study of the much-neglected farm labor problem.

THESES FOR THE DOCTOR'S DEGREE.

S. H. Hobbs, Jr., who spent last year completing his course requirements at the University of Wisconsin is back at the University of North Carolina in the Department of Rural Social Economics and is at work on a volume to be entitled, North Carolina: Economic and Social, which will be submitted as a doctor's thesis.

Paul W. Wager's doctoral thesis on County Government in North Carolina is being published by the University of North Carolina press.

AN ENGLISH AGRICULTURAL ECONOMIST AND RURAL SOCIOLOGIST IN AMERICA.

A. W. Ashby, in charge of the agricultural economics department at the University of Wales, Aberystwyth, was a lecturer during the summer at the New York State College of Agriculture. Mr. Ashby and his wife made a considerable tour of America and Canada during the summer, visiting Washington, D. C. and studying for some time the methods of research in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. It will be recalled that Mr. Ashby took his graduate work in agricultural economics under H. C. Taylor at the University of Wisconsin, in 1913 and 1914. On his return to England, he became lecturer on rural economics at the University of Oxford. American rural sociologists will find stimulating reading in Mr. Ashby's many printed pamphlet studies issued from the University of Wales.

SOME ASPECTS OF THE RURAL SOCIAL SITUATION IN BELGIUM.

Mr. Paul DeVuyst writes the following paragraph from Rome especially for the Activities:

"At the end of the war and a few years after, the income of the Belgian farmer was increasing, not only on account of the prices of farm products but, also on account of the continuation of progress in agricultural teaching of scientific agriculture. The improving of the economic conditions of the farmer has permitted him to improve the farm buildings, to use more machinery, but has also allowed the farmer to improve his home and to pay more attention to better methods of character-training of children, because from the character depends greatly the rural mentality, and of progress in family and social relations. Some organizations, such as the Country Life Commission in Belgium, the Women's Institutes, the League for Home Training of Children, the Division of Agricultural Education of the Department of Agriculture, have contributed to a large extent to the social improvements I speak of."

Paul De Vuyst.

THE SWISS PEASANT

Mr. Borel, a member of the staff of the Secretariat of Swiss Peasants writes us as follows:

"Taken as a whole the Swiss agriculturist is a peasant, if compared with the American farmer. This means that he may be more awkward in his behavior, slower in accepting new ideas, specially slower in adopting measures of a social character. But, on the other hand, it means that he is more intimately attached to the soil of his ancestors, that he works it with a care and love unknown to the American farmer, that he is very refractory to subversive ideas. In countries like the European ones, where population is too thick to be fed by national agriculture alone, and where owing to the difficulty of new economic developments socialism and communism have an easier play than in the U.S.A., these qualities of the true peasant are very valuable.

Therefore, one of the most important aims of rural politics in Switzerland must be to look to it that the modern evolution of our peasants should not kill the good qualities of the old-time peasant. This is specially true as concerns patriotism, religious feeling, love of farming and attachment to the inherited spot of land, maintenance of the old local customs, national costume, popular song, special types of architecture, etc."

A. Borel

FARM LIFE FICTION.

An article dealing with "the rise of a new school of American fiction finding its subject matter in rural life" appeared in the July number of the South Atlantic Quarterly, by Caroline B. Sherman, of the Editorial staff of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Harc

SOME SOCIOLOGICAL FACTORS IN COOPERATIVE POTATO MARKETING.

The first of two preliminary reports on the marketing of potatoes in the Eastern Shore areas of Maryland and Virginia, a mimeograph entitled, "What Farmers Say About Marketing Eastern Shore Potatoes and What Farmers Suggest for Better Marketing", is ready for distribution. This study was made by Theo. B. Manny for the Division of Farm Population and Rural Life in cooperation with the Maryland State College of Agriculture and the Virginia Polytechnic Institute. have

A STUDY OF THE CONTENT OF COURSES IN RURAL SOCIOLOGY.

"A Study of the Content of the Courses in Rural Sociology in Colleges, Universities and Normal Schools" is being made under agreement between the State College of Washington, and the Division of Farm Population and Rural Life of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics; to ascertain as accurately as possible the content, scope and points of emphasis from the following standpoints: The number and general description of courses, objectives of the courses offered in rural sociology in different colleges, universities and normal schools, special subjects covered in each course, and textbooks used, extent to which bulletins, surveys and other local community materials are used in courses, general points of view from which courses are approached, and correlation of courses in rural sociology with courses in agricultural economics, rural education and other rural social sciences.

PRIMARY POPULATION GROUPS AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS.

"Primary Population Groups and Social Organizations" is the title of a study which is being conducted jointly between the University of North Dakota, North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station, and the Division of Farm Population and Rural Life, the object of which is to determine the boundaries of primary rural population groups, the fundamental characteristics of these groups, and changes taking place in the group boundaries; also the factors responsible for the success or failure of social organization in these communities.

EXTENSION SPECIALIST IN RURAL SOCIOLOGY.

The popularity of extension work in rural sociology is evidenced by the appointment of B. L. Hummel, formerly with the Missouri State College of Agriculture, as Extension Sociologist at the Virginia Polytechnic Institute as an assistant to W. E. Garnett, Prof. of Rural Sociology.

NORTH CAROLINA CLUB.

The Department of Rural Social Economics of the University of North Carolina has for several years sponsored the well-known North Carolina Club. This year the Club is confining its energies to a study of "The Rural End of North Carolina's Civilization". Fourteen topics have been blocked out and research is under way. The findings will appear in the North Carolina Club Yearbook which will be issued next summer.

RURAL AND URBAN STANDARDS OF LIVING IN VIRGINIA.

The University of Virginia Institute for Research in the Social Sciences, under the supervision of Wilson Gee, professor of rural social economics in the University of Virginia, is conducting a comparative study of rural and urban standards of life for three groups of rural and urban population. The field work is being directed by W. H. Stauffer.

COUNTY RESEARCH STUDIES.

An economic and social study of Alamance County, North Carolina, has recently come from the press. A Caldwell County, North Carolina Geography Supplement has been issued, and is serving as a text-book on the home county in the Caldwell County schools.

PROGRESS IN STUDY OF 4-H CLUB WORK.

T. L. Harris of the Agricultural Experiment Station of West Virginia University reports that he has kept three graduate students busy on a project, cooperative with the Division of Farm Population and Rural Life, intended to bring to light the problems and values of 4-H club work among the boys and girls of the state.

AN IDEAL RURAL CODE.

The North Carolina State Conference for Social Service has appointed Carl C. Taylor as chairman of a committee to study the laws which relate to social welfare in the various states and to draw up therefrom an ideal code.

COUNTY AGENT RECREATIONAL INSTITUTE.

In the middle of October at the Nebraska State College of Agriculture, Mr. J. R. Bachellor, district representative of the Playground and Recreation Association of America, conducted a recreation institute for the training of county agents who were present in conference and of such other persons as desired to participate. The others included a considerable number of farm people, members of the faculty and staff of the College of Agriculture and of other colleges of the University of Nebraska.

SOCIAL ASPECTS OF THE FARM LAND BOOM IN CENTRAL KENTUCKY.

W. D. Nicholls of the College of Agriculture, University of Kentucky, is engaged in a study of a group of farm families who purchased farm lands at or near the peak prices at a quarter or a third cash payment, and who, as payments became due, were faced with the situation of a large drop in the income from the farm and in the sale value of the land. Mr. Nicholls is making special effort to determine to what extent the financial reverses suffered had an effect on the participation of the farm family in community activities and in the schooling of the children.

RESEARCH WORK IN RURAL SOCIOLOGY.

Mr. S. W. Atkins, Assistant Agricultural Economist, has been added to the staff of the Tennessee Experiment Station. According to C. E. Allred, Head of the Department, Mr. Atkins will devote part time to research in rural sociology. Mr. Atkins and Mr. Allred are engaged in a study of rural social organization in Tennessee.

A BULLETIN ON HOME TALENT TOURNAMENTS.

The Extension Service of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture has issued a bulletin of information on the set-up of Tournaments used for a variety of activities such as debates, music, athletics, playdays, spelling matches, and horse-shoe pitching contests. The bulletin is brief, pointed, yet it covers precisely those questions which arise in a community about a new type of social enterprise. The authors of the bulletin are J. H. Kolb and D. E. Lindstrom. D. E. Lindstrom, it will be remembered, is the dramatic specialist helping counties in such matters as casting, choice of play, staging, lighting, etc. Fifteen counties have entered the adult section and nineteen counties, the junior section.

A SHORT COURSE IN RURAL SOCIAL ORGANIZATION.

Mr. C. E. Allred of the Tennessee State College of Agriculture gave a course in rural social organization the past summer in the three-weeks school for Smith-Hughes teachers at the University of Tennessee.

RURAL DEPOPULATION STUDY IN VIRGINIA.

During the past year the School of Rural Social Economics of the University of Virginia has been engaged in making a study in certain Tidewater and Piedmont areas in Virginia of rural depopulation. This study has been focused upon ten counties in the state which have sustained an actual decrease in population since the first census after date of organization. Nine of these counties were organized at the 1790 Census. The field work has been done by Mr. John J. Corson, instructor in rural social economics.

PUNJAB VILLAGE SURVEYS.

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A socio-economic survey of Gaggar Bhana, a village in the Amritsar District of the Punjab. This survey is both highly informing and stimulating. The village studied has an area of three miles long and one mile broad. To an American the most striking points about the village are common to almost all of the Punjab villages, namely, the complete absence of glass from all of the houses and the insanitary surroundings. The contents of the study concern population, birth-rate, death-rate, distribution of castes, holdings, effects of tenancy, indebtedness, industry, consumption. The study is printed by E. A. Smedley, Lahore, India.

COUNTY RURAL LEADERSHIP SCHOOLS.

Rural leadership schools lasting two days were held in Hammond, St. Croix County, Wisconsin, October 26-27 and in Wisconsin Rapids, Wood County, November 2-3. Each school finished up with a demonstration meeting, outlining of a county program of work, and commitments with reference to the program by each organization representative.

A NEW DIRECTOR OF THE GIANNINI FOUNDATION FOR AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS.

Mr. C. B. Hutchinson, recently appointed to the Directorship of the new million and a half Foundation for Agricultural Economics at the University of California took up his duties on the Berkeley Campus, October 15. His efforts, at present, are directed toward the problems involved in the one-half million dollar building that will complete the agricultural group in Berkeley; to the creation of a staff of associates; and to determining the major problem to which the Foundation should direct its efforts.

MEDICAL SERVICE FOR RURAL CHILDREN IN GEORGIA.

Responding to an appeal of the State health commissioner, twenty-five hospitals and a dozen railroads have promised cooperation to give rural school children throughout Georgia the same expert medical service as is enjoyed by the children in the larger cities in the state, according to the July issue of the Child Health Bulletin. A study of the hospitals of the State showed that there is no district within the borders of the State that is not within seventy-five miles of a hospital. Twenty-five of the hospitals have already agreed to accept rural children at reduced rates while the State railroads have offered reduced fares.

COUNTY PARKS.

"Park Recreation Areas in the United States", a recent bulletin published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, contains a paragraph on county parks, together with a table showing expenditures for, and number, acreage, government, and financing of county parks. To Essex County, N. J. belongs credit for the pioneering effort of establishing a county park system in 1895. Many of the outstanding county park systems have been designed as units for handling metropolitan park problems but according to the report "their greatest field of usefulness is perhaps yet to be developed - that of providing recreation opportunities for the rural districts and, in cooperation with the thousands of small municipalities throughout the country, for the people of these small centers of population."

NEWLY APPOINTED GRADUATE RESEARCH ASSISTANT.

Mrs. Judith Russell, formerly club leader in New Hampshire, has been appointed recently as Graduate Research Assistant to J. H. Kolb, University of Wisconsin. Her special problem will be methods of research regarding the farm family.

PROFESSIONAL PREPARATION OF TEACHERS FOR RURAL SCHOOLS.

The Bureau of Education, United States Department of the Interior, has recently put out a bulletin prepared in the Rural Education Division by Mrs. Katherine M. Cook, containing abstracts of addresses delivered at a conference called by the U. S. Commissioner of Education in Boston, February 25, 1928. It is important for teachers of rural sociology to be familiar with the standards of education for rural teachers, - standards which the leaders of the rural educational movement are setting up.

GOOSE MONEY - A ONE-ACT PLAY.

Mrs. Carl Felton, a farm woman, mother, and home-maker, as well as community leader has dramatized her idea of the possibility of rural life in a one-act play entitled "Goose Money". The Extension Service of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture circularizes this little play. Glenn Frank, President of the University of Wisconsin, contributes an introduction. The author at the close of the bulletin explains how she came to write the play. A more irresistible title could scarcely be imagined.

THE PART THAT MEXICAN LABOR PLAYS IN THE CALIFORNIA FARMING SITUATION.

R. L. Adams of the Division of Agricultural Economics of the California State College of Agriculture has under way an investigation dealing with the Mexican situation in California. The so-called Box Bill aroused considerable discussion about this matter and Mr. Adams's studies are an attempt to obtain additional facts concerning the situation.

RACIAL ASSIMILATION IN RURAL CANADA.

Dr. J. B. Reynolds, recently retired from the presidency of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Canada, contributes at our request, the following brief statement on racial assimilation:

"From the national point of view, probably the most important and most general social question affecting rural Canada is that of racial assimilation. Immigration is a political question, that is, it must be handled by government and the laws of the state. Racial assimilation is largely a social question since the deposits of diverse races are local and affect groups and communities locally in their social structure. Provinces of the Dominion in which immigration during recent years has not been particularly active, such as the Maritime Provinces and Quebec, are not acutely concerned. British Columbia for years, during the period of her industrial and agricultural expansion, has been concerned about the difficulty of assimilating Japanese, Chinese, and East Indian immigrants. Communities in the Prairie Provinces are experiencing the difficulty of Canadianizing groups and settlements of mid-Europeans with their intense religions, national, and social prejudices. British and American settlers afford no such problem there or anywhere in Canada. In Northern Ontario the migration of French Canadians from Quebec is gradually changing the social structure of communities which formerly were almost exclusively made up of settlers from English-speaking southern Ontario.

Americans familiar with the same question in their own country do not need special mention of the social difficulties involved in the process of assimilation. The church, the school, cooperative enterprises, all social relations are affected adversely where separate racial groups exist side by side and perpetuate their differences, and especially is this so in sparsely settled communities."

J. B. Reynolds.

A RURAL SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGIST.

R. W. Nafe, (Ph.D. Clark University) has been added to Dwight Sanderson's staff in the Department of Rural Social Organization at the New York State College of Agriculture, primarily for teaching and research in rural social psychology.

A DECADE OF RURAL PROGRESS.

The American Country Life Association has just published and issued a volume entitled "A Decade of Rural Life Progress" being the Proceedings of the 10th and 11th National Country Life Conferences. This volume was edited by B. Y. Landis and Nat T. Frame.

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